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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

No. 54,274.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Commencing at Aden with	Tons
6-30 P.M. 1907.				
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	6894	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	6894	MOLDAVIA	9505
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7931		
11th "	ORIENTAL	6894	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	6894	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7848	VICTORIA	6523
15th "	ORIENTAL	6894		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6602		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7848	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9491
28th "	PERSIA	7931		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9505
25th "	MACEDONIA	10513		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	6894	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	ORIENTAL	6894	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	2nd Jan. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.	
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	3rd	Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8106	17th	"
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6305	7th	Jan. 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	7,969	21st	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,991	19th	Feb "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8,124	20th	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	19th	Mar "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,106	20th	"
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6,970	11th	April "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	7,969	19th	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,991	14th	May "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8,124	27th	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	16th	June "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,106	24th	"
CASTALIA	P. S. Blight	6,305	15th	July "

Passage to Suez	Rs. 325
Passage to Port Said	Rs. 418
Passage to Marseilles	Rs. 575
Passage to Liverpool	Rs. 605
Passage to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	
Passage to Marseilles and London, and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Passage to New York	Rs. 702
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to Liverpool overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1035

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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospitals, Missionaries, Teachers, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

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The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Coasting Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to their resigning their leave by reason of delay in arrival of the steamer beyond the date advertised, provided that they have booked their passage, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, &c.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 9th Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D & O.*
KOLA	1,300	Thur. 5th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 6th Dec.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing about 7th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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RETURN PASSAGES at single fare from 15th December.—Return passage to be completed by 15th January. For details apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
2nd December, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	14th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4594	P. Badessich	1st Feb 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4787	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4594	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5299	A. de Petris	25th Dec
† F. FERDINAND	6042	C. Vucicovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabochia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	7583	A. Bilafer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the AGENT GENERAL.
Easoon House, 82, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1907
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	... 26th Nov.	10th Dec.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	... 4th Dec.	18th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	... 17th Dec.	29th Dec. 1908
MOYORO MARU	...	Hando	... 25th Dec.	8th Jan.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	... 7th Jan.	19th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawroji Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† GOUVERNEUR	3236	Burmeister	13th Dec 1907.
PRAESIDENT	3810	Tapp	23rd Dec 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 6	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE — ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY — LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY.
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.

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THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE' may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

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As a special inducement to those requiring a really FIRST CLASS PIANO, but who find the Monthly Payments on the two years' calculation a higher sum than they can conveniently afford, we are prepared to extend the period of Gradual Payments to THREE YEARS when required.

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Piano Worth.	One Year per month.	Two Years per month.	Three Years per month.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
550	50	27	19
650	59	32	22-8
780	71	38-12	27
985	89-8	48-4	34
1,100	99-12	54-0	38
1,700	154-8	84-0	59
1,850	168-0	91-8	65

NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

JULIUS BLUTHNER. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE. RICHD. LIPP & SOHN. GROTRIAN STEINWAG NAONF MARCKS & Co.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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JULIUS COVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market:—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS COVE!

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GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

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FRAGRANT REFRESHING

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.
Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.
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NOTICE.

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PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
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TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

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D. C. COMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOLLINGER 1900 VINTAGE
EXTRA QUALITY
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE.

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PHIPSON AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and [illegible] information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tsaking	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Bombay	Antung-Maken	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Dairen	Bombay
	Kowchwang	Kingchow	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dalny (Dairen)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd.; The Parr's Bank, Ltd.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

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Albert Buildings, *Manager*.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saitow.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.	
Rangoon.	Semarang.	Kobe.	
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Thaiping (Perak).	Honolulu.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I HAVE, THIS DAY, RESUMED CHARGE of the abovementioned Company's business.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
General Manager for the East.

BOMBAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI MANKUBAI, of Bombay Hindu, widow of VASUDEO KRISHNARAO DHAIRYAVAN, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. ANY person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chikalwadi Road, near Grant Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 653 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 23 and 24, New No. E/13527, Old Survey No. 152, and New Survey No. 1/7045, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Pestonji Nanabhoy Colabavala but now of Edulji Cooverji Patel; on the West by the property formerly of Luis Caitano Pereira, but now of Abdul Hussein Abdul Karim; on the North by the Chikalwadi Road or Lane; and on the South by the property formerly of Cowasji Jehangir Jasavala and Dosibai, his wife, but now of the Zoroastrian Building Society, Limited, and which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3698 (8), and Street No. 1 J, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Mankubai.—Dated this 27th day of November, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR,
For Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PUNAMCHAND DEWAJEE and HAJI ADAM PATELL, have contracted TO SELL our client the undermentioned property. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground admeasuring 116 1/2 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130, New No. 7062, Old Survey No. 337, and New Survey No. 2895, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying or being at the 3rd Don Dad Cross Lane and of Khadak Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 2065 and 1725, Street Nos. 29, 31, 38, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public Street commonly known as Dubra Gully, on or towards the West by the house of Muljl Jivraj, on or towards the North by the said Don Dad Street, and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.—Dated this 2nd day of December, 1907.

MEHTA AND DADACHANDJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. HIRJIBHAI BOMANJI WARDEN and PESTONJI EDULJI MISTRY, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late HORMASJI FRAMJI WARDEN, have contracted TO SELL to our clients, Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji Bharucha, Ardesher Hormasji Bharucha, Nusserwanji Hormasji Bharucha and Snapurji Hormasji Bharucha, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate, lying and being on the North side of Grant Road without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of a large piece of land containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards, be the same, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2, New No. 13465, and New Survey Nos. 6964, and 6965; and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 84 and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Purchasers, or or towards the West by the piece of hand belonging to the Vendors and beyond it by the property of Memon Abba Essoo, on or towards the North by the property of the said Memon Abba Essoo, and on or towards the South by the Grant Road aforesaid

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid properties whether by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, gift, inheritance or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 8, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof or otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 2nd day of December, 1907.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI AND BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SUITING FLANNELS.

Rs. 11-4 nett per suit length of 7 yards.

Samples Free on Application.

ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE OR

AGENTS:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY and KARACHI.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES RICHARD MARCKS, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed CHARLES RICHARD MARCKS, deceased, who died at No. 1 Avenue du Haut Pont, Saint Gilles, Brussels, Belgium, on or about the the 29th day of July 1906 and Letters of Administration with Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 22nd day of November, 1907, to Walter William Procter, Esquire, of Bombay, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Matilde Louise Graffe, widow of the said deceased, the residuary legatee named in the said Will and Rodolphe Meyhoffer de Felice, the surrogated guardian of Miss Edith Helene Marcks, Miss Marguerite Ida Marcks, Miss Irene Violette Marcks, Mr. Raymond Carlo Gaston Marcks and Miss Ivonne Marie Mathilde Marcks, the minor children of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the Office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, his attorneys, at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1907.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome DARK BAY COB, 14-2 1/2. Young, quiet in Harness and Saddle. Believed to be sound. Will be sent on trial to Bona Fide purchasers.

For further particulars apply to—

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

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The Matterhorn. By Guido Rey. Illustrated by Edwards Rubino with a Preface by Edmonds de Amitis. Translated from the Italian by J. E. C. Eaton. With 14 Coloured Plates, 23 Pen Drawings and 4 Photographs...	18	6
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Familiar Indian Birds. By G. Dagleish. Illustrated by R. H. Bunting and H. B. Neilson...	2	3
Brown's Nautical Almanack, 1908	0	14
Worry: The Disease of the Age. By Dr. C. W. Saleeby. This book is one which will commend itself not to the student only, but to the much wider range of readers who would realise the serious effects of worry on health and happiness. It is a book which makes for the Nation's Welfare.	4	8
The Keramic Gallery. By William Chaffers. Author of "Marks and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain," etc. Containing Several Hundred Illustrations of Rare and Choice Examples of Pottery and Porcel in from the Earliest times to Beginning of the XIXth Century. With Historical Notices and descriptions. A new Edition, revised by H. M. Cundall, I. S. O., F. S. A.	30	10
The Wild and Cultivated Cotton Plants of the World. A Revision of the Genus Gossypium framed primarily with the object of Aiding Planters and Investigators who may contemplate the Systematic Improvement of the Cotton Staple. By Sir George Watt, C. I. E., M. B., C. M., LL. D. (Abd. and Glasg.), F. L. S., With 53 plates (9 of which are coloured)...	26	0
The Pirates of Malabar, and an English Women in India 200 years ago. By Colonel John Biddulph. Author of "The Nineteenth and their Times" and Stringer Lawrence. With a Frontispiece and Map.	5	4
It is not intended in this work to give an exhaustive account of the pirates who hunted the Indian seas, but to present some idea of the perils that beset Indian trade—perils that have so entirely passed away that their existence is forgotten.		

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NOTICE.

CHEAP FIRST and SECOND Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System at reduced rates for CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Return tickets at reduced fares will also be issued for horses from Bombay to any station, distant over 50 miles on the Broad-gauge Section.

For particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1907.

IMPORTANT.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

THE STRAITS INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE of SINGAPORE (Straits Settlements), Timber Department, will be pleased to receive enquiries for TIMBER of all kinds, cut from their own Timber concessions and put through their Steam Saw Mills F. O. B. and C. I. F., prices quoted.

Proforma invoices forwarded on receipt of specifications. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Obtain your Timber at FIRST COST and save, you know.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chaders, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Alfa Bahia, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Naskin Handkerchiefs, Checks, Ticans Cloth, Sud, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Flood Cloth, Serges, Flannels, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Sock Jurseys (Fancy & Merino Bodies, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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Absolutely the Last Opportunity.

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DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

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WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Gennine," only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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MILL and WORKSHOP MECHANICS, also MARINE ENGINEERS, prepared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Boiler Act Examinations. By an experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Tuition by correspondence to mofussil candidates. Apply—

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SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiases. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85/1, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

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GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICE.

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WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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First insertion	Rs. 0-9 Per Inch.
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"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.

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FOR NEXT GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
Which Commences on
SATURDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

☞ We have received from Paris the Finest Films ever shewn in the World.

BY GENERAL REQUEST
"DOGS USED AS SMUGGLERS"
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THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY NIGHT.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

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Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

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AND EVERY EVENING AT
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ESPLANADE MAIDAN.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION OF OUR GRAND COMPANY.

THOUSANDS IN BOMBAY PROCLAIM OUR PROGRAMME,
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ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
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When Children will be admitted to all Classes at HALF PRICE.

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ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

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Do. Do.	9-30 to 11-30	P.M.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

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Mr. A. M. JACOB, late of Simla, has kindly consented to hold the Hammer.

☞ ***The articles are now on view.***

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 1.] [BOMBAY, *December* 2.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Package.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs & other Gold Coins	Rs. 1,963	Aden	Peninsular	Sundry Shippers
21 Silver Coin	10,772	Mandvie	Lings	K Lada

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [2ND DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay balance is Rs. 12 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The market has been firmer to-day. At opening the general quotations were 1s. 3 13-16d. T. T. and 1s. 4d. for demand Bank bills, but during the day ready T. T. was done up to 1s. 4d. for near delivery. The Credit rate opened at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight and a moderate amount of bills were placed but at the close several Banks were quoting 1s. 4¼d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7/32d. to 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 13/32d. to 7/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	210
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	159 1/2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	149 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	200

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 95 13/16 for cash and 95 3/4 for the settlement. Throughout the day the tone has been quiet and at the close the market is about 1/16 lower. A small business has been reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-12
1st Settlement	„ 95-11

Bullion :—

The closing rates on Saturday in London for Bar silver were 26 5/8 ready and 26 15/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York also being 1 8 lower at 57 5/8. Locally the mar et opened fairly steady at 69 ex-duty but before the close quotations had fallen 1/8. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	26	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	26	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	26	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	69	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	69	14	0
Ditto 2nd „	69	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened steady with prices slightly higher, but has remained quiet throughout the day and while enquiry for forward contracts rates close rather easier except for Bengals. Buyers are not inclined to follow the rise in the Home markets, and are receiving no encouragement from the continent.

The demand for spot cotton at Cotabs was restricted and shippers were buying quietly, while mills only took a few small lots of new bold crop.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	274	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	268	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti ...	238/5	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Dessaganm Pnjgaon...	237/9	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	218/19	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	218	
Fine M. G. Mettia	205	
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	198/200	
Fine M. G. Khandesh	206	
Fine M. G. Bengals	202	
Fine M. G. Bengals	204	March 08
F. G. M. G. Bengals	199	Jan. 08

Liverpool Quotations :—

Opening Spot	Quiet.
Total of Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	10,000 „

Futures Delivery Prices :—

Dec.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
5·66	5·63 (?)	5·61 (?)	5·58	5·59
+04	+03	+03	+02	+03
May-June.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·62	5·62	5·67	5·62	
+04	+04	+03	new position	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with very little doing. We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	7	13	0 to 7
Broach	8	1	0 to 8
Delhi	8	0	0 to 8

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	3	15 0
Yellow Gujerat	„	3	13 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small demand and we quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62	0 0
„ 75 p.c.	„	61	0 0
Black Kutni	„	54	0 0
Havre	„	62	8 0

Poppyseed :—

	Rs.	12	4 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	37	8 0
Ready	„	36	4 0 New

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	24	0 0

Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs.	5	8 0

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS :—

	Rs.	46	0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

The market is easier with little doing. We quote :—

White Delhi, Ap.-May.... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—		
Bombay	1,392	1/2
India	60	1/2
Indian Specie Bank	42	1/2
Mills :—		
Manockji Petit	2,170	
Miscellaneous :—		
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	54	
Railways :—		
Tapti Valley	427	1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	11,036	bales.
Wheat	10,725	cwts
Linseed	691	„
Rapeseed	141	„
Gingellyseed	13,937	„
Poppyseed	112	„
Groundnuts	409	„
Castorseed	1,220	„
Rice	142,986	„
Myrabollams	8,144	„
Cottonseed	5,708	„
Mowraseed	444	„
Gram	2,272	„
Jowrar	335	„
Maize	513	„

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,135
Bangalore Bank...	...	125
Commercial Bank	...	19-8
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	...	65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk...	...	70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	...	1,000
Carnatic	*Sellers*	530
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving (30th June)	...	152-8
Coral (31st Dec)	...	135
Jamalamadugu Press	...	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	...	2,800
Madura	...	130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*	200
Timevelly	...	500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	...	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Tirupur Press	...	460

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		*Nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	...	65*s.*
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)		102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)		98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		*Sellers*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers*	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)	*Sellers*	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9*s.* 6*d.*
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	...*cum interest*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers*	20*s.*
Indian Aluminium	...	90
Indian Cupboard Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	...	100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	...	£109
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	...	£102
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...*nom.*	£1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	...	£99
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10*s.* paid)	...	12*s.* 6*d.*
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	...	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	...	100
Mysore Chromium	...	70
New Mysore Manganese	...	25*s.*
Oakmeland Co. (Ord.)	...	200
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers*	100

Cotacamund Municipal 6 per cent Debs. *Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral Coy. of Mysore (Rs. 60 paid) ... *Sellers* 80
Ramnad Raj 'Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures Nos. 1 to 1750 ... £101
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000... ... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 106
South Indian Railway Debentures £121
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) £103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 55 paid) *Sellers* 40
Shell Transport and Trading Company ... 48*s.*
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ... £ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese ... ... *Sellers* 75
Spencer and Co. (Ord.) ... ... *Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. 105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ... ... 97½
United Coffee Growers 50
Vizianagram Mining ... ... 20*s.*

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations.

Anantapur Gold, 15*s.* paid	... *Sellers*	17*s.* 6*d.*
Balaghat, fully paid	...	7*s.* 6*d.*
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...	17*s.*
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...	7*s.* 3*d.*
Deccan Goldfield Development (5*s.* paid)	...	1½*d.*
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	...	14*s.* 3*d.*
Dharwar Reefs,* fully paid ...	*Sellers*	10*s.* 6*d.*
Glenrock (2*s.* 9*d.* paid)	...	3*d.*
Goldfields of Dharwar	...	7*s.* 6*d.*
Goldfields of Mysore	...	3*d.*
Hoscur Gold Mines (15*s.* 4*d.* paid)	...*(sellers)*	1*s.* 3*d.*
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...	33*s.* 9*d.*
Hydarabad (Deccan)	...	43*s.* 9*d.*
Indian Mines Syndicate (3*s.* 6*d.* paid)	...	1½*d.*
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	...	6*d.*
Mysore Gold, fully paid ...	*Sellers*	£4-16-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	...	1½*d.*
Mysore West (19*s.* paid)	...	3*d.*
Mysore Wynaad (19*s.* paid)	...	3*d.*
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Sellers*	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...	21*s.*
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	...	6*s.*
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	...	10*s.*
Road Block, fully paid	...	1*s.*
Sangli 10*s.* paid	...	10*s.*
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	...	Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 13*s.* paid ...	*Sellers*	6*s.* 6*d.*

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Hornby Homelryk and Co. writing from Liverpool on November 12 say :—

In spite of what certain people say to the contrary, things, to our mind, do not yet seem any brighter.

We see that the trouble in American financial circles is now spreading more and more in the South. Several small banks are reported to have failed in Texas. New Orleans friends cable us that the money market is in a very much worse condition there. Great difficulty is experienced in negotiating paper, and in spite of the promised reaction in stocks and shares, no improvement worth mentioning seems to have taken place.

This country has naturally also left the drain of gold to the States, and the Bank Rate has risen to 7 per cent. We very much fear that as things look at present, it may easily go to 8 per cent.—in fact, there is no reason why it should not.

The Bank Rate of Germany has been raised to 7½ per cent. and other countries have followed suit.

From Germany, we hear in particular that trade is exhibiting loss of vitality and less activity. What is happening there, is also happening in other countries, i. e. dealers hold large stock (we do not speak of cotton only) which the market cannot assimilate. These goods, in turn, are heavily mortgaged with bills, on which the interest is rapidly being raised.

A similar state of things applies to this country too. All this makes the situation appear to us a very discouraging one.

Those who, because they see no more financial panic in New York ; think that the crisis is over, and that markets will recover, forget that such a panic as has been experienced in New York leaves and aftermath of anxiety, discouragement, and dislocation of business, which spreads slowly all over the world, and which will take many months to subside.

As far as the actual cotton trade is concerned, we have noticed lately, in our weekly visits to Manchester, a feeling of greater despondency.

The decline in cotton, not to speak of the fall in stocks and shares, and the rise in the Bank Rate, has caused trouble to spinners, as their clients, the weavers, are putting off delivery of yarns.

We even hear that, in the Burnley district, looms are standing idle for want of orders.

The wages dispute in Oldham is approaching an acute stage, and unless concessions are made by the masters (and we see no reason why they should make these concessions) things will probably culminate in a strike.

We hear that the Southern mills, in America, have decided to reduce their output of hard yarns by one third from the beginning of January.

As for the crop, the movement remains very small, and were we to base ourselves on this in order to arrive at an estimate of the probable yield, we should have to adopt a figure 11¼ to 12 millions.

Mr. Ed. V. Hemelryk, who, as you are aware, is in America, reports to us, however, that he is everywhere told that farmers are holding back, many of them through force majeure, as they cannot get gold for their cotton.

In view of these facts, it is impossible to know what may be the extent of the crop. No one can take the present movement as the basis for an estimate.

The market has been extremely stagnant this week, and was only aroused to a very gentle excitement yesterday by reports of snow in Texas, and killing frost in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. We must wait for more news before we can know whether this has done any damage ; so far we are told it could not have done much harm.

This, in fact, is the only item of interest this week, and the market still remains in a very apathetic mood.

There is an utter lack of business, at which we are not surprised.

We think that, for the moment, it is a far wiser plan not to do anything in cotton, unless for the purpose of hedging. Speculative orders whether bull or bear, we would for the mfomont discourage.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This staple, while it has followed the fluctuations of American, has much more readily followed advances than declines.

We must again repeat that we cannot see any raison d'etre for present prices.

Alexandria has a larger stock than last year (about 1,100,000 cantars), representing a value of about £5,000,000, and with discount rates in Egypt at 11 per cent it will not pay to hold this cotton, and with the new crop rapidly coming forward, we expect to see free offering before long.

Mr. Ed. V. Hemelryk cabled us from several points on his journey through the Atlantic States, pointing out the excellent staple of this year's cotton, and this must certainly tend to reduce the consumption of Egyptian.

When the financial atmosphere has cleared, therefore, we may suggest to our friends the advisability of taking advantage of the abnormal difference between the two growths, but until then, we think our friends would do better to remain hedged, or out of the market.

November :—5·70d.				
Jan.-Feb :—5·65d.				
March-April :—5·67d.				
Jan-April :—5·67d.				
OPTIONS :—				
Jan.-Feb.,	single	0·20d,	double	0·40d, nominal
Feb.-Mar.	„	0·26d,	„	0·52d. „
Mar.-Apr.	„	0·31d,	„	0·62d. „
Apr.-May.	„	0·36d,	„	0·72d. „

EGYPTIAN :—

Nov.,	Liverpool :—	10·1/64d.
Jan.,	„	9·56/64d.
Nov.,	Alexandria :—	T.19·1/8z.
Jan.,	„	T.19·22/8z.

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Look at your blood under a Microscope.

IN MODERN MEDICINE, one of the first things done to tell a person's condition, is to spread a drop of their blood on the microscopic plate and count the red corpuscles. It is now a known fact that in practically all disease, either those that have already appeared, or those that are approaching can be foretold largely by the number of corpuscles in the blood

An anæmic person with pale skin, thin cheeks, hollow eyes, will not have one-fourth the number of red corpuscles. One of the best known tonics for such conditions, one that is prescribed by practically every physician, is Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. This remedy has met with great success and is recommended by a number of the leading authorities. Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. They are very useful in all rundown conditions, or during convalescing after illness. Price Rs 2 per bot. of 40 Pills ; V. P. P. extra.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JERVIS—November 24, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain H. S. Jervis, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a daughter.

LEES—November 17, at Jacobstowe, Maymyo, Burma, the wife of Oswald Lees, of a daughter.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 56m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. ; High water 9-17m., 10-20s. ; Low water, 3-25m., 3-41s.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Madam Albani's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Standard Buildings, 2-30 p.m.

Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m.

Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 4.—His Excellency the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 5 p.m. Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, in aid of the Wesleyan Marathi Orphanage, 9-15 p.m. Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6p.m. Miss Lilian Edger's lecture on the "Mission of Theosophy," Framjii Cowasji Institute, 6-30 p.m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m., Sun sets 6h. 0m., High water, 10-4m., 11-3s. Low water, 4-11m., 4-18s.

Thursday, December 5.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 10-50m., 11-45s.; Low water, 4-55m., 4-56s.

Friday, December 6.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 11-35m., Low water, 5-39m., 5-35s.

Saturday, December 7.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 0-23m., 0-20s. ; Low water, 6-23m., 6-15s.

Sunday, December 8.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Sun Rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-12m., 1-6s.; Low water, 7-9m., 6-57s.

Monday, December 9.—Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-58m.; 1-56s. Low water, 8-1m., 7-43s.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJA.—H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur has arrived in Bombay and put up in the Sittaram's Building.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—On Sunday afternoon, Chunda Sukia, a Hindu, was driving a bullock-cart into Clare Road, when it collided with a passing electric tram-car Chanda was thrown off his cart but escaped unhurt. One of the wheels of the cart was broken.

THE EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.—The Empire Cinematograph Exhibition which was to take place at the Framjee Cowasji Institute to-day, has been unavoidably postponed. Those gentlemen who have been requested to witness the same will receive fresh invitations.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Bessho and Company have placed on view at their shop Esplanade Road, a huge collection of Japanese embroideries, silk goods, oil-paintings and other beautiful specimens of Japanese art. The collection also contains beautiful tapestry work, giving one an idea of the perfection which that art has reached in Japan. The Exhibition will remain open till the 16th instant, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on week days, and from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. F. W. Cresswell of Warden Road, Bombay, has reported to the Police the theft of a silver watch and a gold chain of the collective value of Rs. 200 from his dressing-table on the ground-floor of his bungalow on Saturday night. Dr. Rosari of Mazagon has complained to the police the theft of gold ornament and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 1,215 from his cupboard on Sunday while he and his family had gone to the church.

THANKING MR. S. M. EDWARDES.—A meeting of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Mahmood, at Huzra Street, to express thanks to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Municipal Commissioner, for appointing a Mahomedan, Mr. Kazi Abdul Razak Kazi Hussein, to an important post in the Bombay Municipality. Speeches were made eulogizing Mr. Edwardes' work as Municipal Commissioner and expressing thanks to him for the favour he had done the Mahomedan community by appointing Mr. Hussein to an important post.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st. Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

Fanfare March Militaire	...Lehmbardt
Overture	Rule Britannia ...Schindelmeiser
Selection	...Haddon Hall... ...Sullivan
Valse	...Molly Green ...Cook
Ballet from	...The Dancing Doll ...Baer
Gavotte	...Theodora ...Le Thiere

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the Mazagon Police Court Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad Inspector Carter charged Gulamjan Mahomedjan, a Mahomedan, with highway robbery. The evidence showed that last Saturday evening the accused met the complainant in Musjid Bunder Road and showing him the tips of his fingers of the right hand which had been tightly held in the other hand, he asked him to point out the index finger. He said if the complainant pointed out the right finger, he would pay him eight annas, or otherwise the complainant would have to forfeit four annas. Complainant consented, but failed to point out the right finger. The accused thereupon demanded four annas, which the complainant refused to give. The accused then held the complainant by his hand, snatched three rupees from it and gave them to a friend, who ran away. Complainant sized the accused and handed him over to the police. The accused was convicted and sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

A NEW PLAY.—The Bombay Gujrati Company staged their new play, the Nandbatrishi, on Saturday night, before a very crowded house at the Gaiety. The play has been specially written for the Company and is mainly an adaptation from a poem of the Gujrati poet, Samal. The whole interest is centred round the minister, Vallochan, and his wife, Padmini, who are introduced as a happy pair. The King Nandsen hears of the beauty of Padmini and unsuccessfully tries to win her over. But the minister begins to doubt his wife's chastity and turns her out in the end. The lady goes to her paternal home and like an ideal Hindu woman prays for her husband's weal. The king who repents for his past conduct tries in conjunction with others to convince Vallochan of his wife's chastity, but in vain. Padmini, now hopeless, becomes a Yogi *in conjuncture* Vallochan murders the king in revenge and Padmini in her Yogi garb is arrested as the murderer. She shields her husband and is sentenced to death. The minister, being afraid that she may divulge everything through fear of death, brings about her escape. The King's son, Kitti-sen, is now convinced that Vallochan is the murderer. Padmini comes to know of this and offers to die for her husband. Padmini again pleads for innocence in vain and finally as a proof she brings back the dead Nandsen to life. Thus everything ends happily. The dresses are of the most gorgeous type. The scenic arrangements are of the most exquisite type, some of the scenes being unique on the Bombay stage. This speaks very highly of Mr. Bhatt, the painter. Mr. Jayashankar and Mr. Bapalal played Padmini and Vallochan respectively. Jayashankar's acting requires no comment being always of a high type. He was nicely supported by Bapalal as a jogi type. He was nicely supported by Bapalal as a jogi type. He was quite a new light in the play. Mr. Dayashankar and Mr. Chhotalal played Nandsen and Kitti-sen respectively with usual excellence. Mr. Ramlal as Kotwal and Mr. Manilal as Chandra Mukhi were also in their element. On the whole, the general get-up was very good and impressive and this was shown by the repeated encores.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

"BAJROJGAR" CEREMONIES AMONG PARSIS.

Prayers for the Parsi Dead.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar delivered an exhaustive Judgment in what has been known as the Muktad Trust case, Mr. Jehangir Bharucha Tarachand being the plaintiff, and Bai Sonabai, widow of Merwanji J. Tarachand being the first defendant, with whom were ten more defendants, including the Hon. the Advocate-General. The case has been reported several times in these columns. The question underlying the trial was whether such Zarathushtrian trusts were valid and good in law, the previous decisions in the Court being the other way. Mr. Justice Davar's review of the evidence ; the Zarathushtrian literature brought on the record in connection with it ; the previously decided cases in this behalf ; the upsetting of fallacies that had sprung up in regard to the applicability of English Law doctrines to the Parsis in India ; and various other matters was as elaborate as learned. It occupied two hours and a quarter in delivery of Judgment without intermission. The Judgment was divided into leading headings : such as Zoroastrian religion, "Farohars," Zoroastrian scriptures, Muktad Roja or Farvardigan days, priest, and law applicable to the trust. The matter at first came before the learned Judge in Chambers, but as he intended to hold an exhaustive inquiry into the question, he ordered it to be heard as a suit in Court. It was suit No 341 of 1907, constituted under the following circumstances set forth in the Judge's preamble to his Judgment :—

"Dinbai, widow of Jehangir Cursetji Likimna, otherwise known as Tarachand, a member of the Parsi community of Bombay, on the 21st of December 1871, executed an indenture of trust whereby she appointed her two sons, Cursetji and Merwanji, and her son-in-law, Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, trustees and conveyed to them certain immoveable and moveable property belonging to herself upon trusts which are therein set out. All the three original trustees are dead. The first defendant is the widow, and executrix of the will of defendant is the widow, and executrix of the will of Merwanji, one of the original trustees. The plaintiff is the son and administrator with the Will annexed of the property and credits of his late father Cursetji who was another original trustee. Defendants Nos. 10 and 11 are the surviving executors of the Will of Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla, the third trustee, under the settlement made by Dinbai.

The portion of the trusts created by Dinbai with which the Court is concerned in this case is in the following terms :—"In trust to receive the interest and income thereof and to pay to the said Bai Dinbai during her lifetime and after her death upon trust to purchase or set apart out of the said trust funds promissory notes of the Government of India for the sum of Rs. fifteen thousand bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum and to pay the annual income thereof to each of them, the said Cursetji Jehangir Tarachund, Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewalla and Merwanji Jehangir Tarachund, and after the death of any of them to his or their executors or administrators alternately in regular rotation every third year in the order named above to pay to him or them to defray the expenses of annual Muktad ceremonies of the dead members of the family in both sects of Shenshai and Cudmese."

Dinbai died on the 6th of March 1889. Previous to her death she executed a Will bearing date, the 15th of July 1886. By the said Will she directed that certain silver utensils which were in her possession and which are used in the performance of the Muktad ceremonies, should be kept in trust by her executors and each of the trustees of the settlement of 1871 were to be allowed to use the same for the purposes of the Muktad ceremonies. The executors of the Will were the same as the trustees under the trust settlement of 1871. Cursetji predeceased Dinbai. Sorabji died on the 31st of August 1902. The third trustee, Merwanji, died on the 15th of March 1905. After Dinbai's death the trusts in respect of the Muktad ceremonies were carried out up till the death of Merwanji in 1905. The first defendant is in possession of the Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 15,000 mentioned in the trust deed of 1871 and the silver utensils mentioned in the Will of Dinbai. The Muktad ceremonies were admittedly not performed in the year 1906. The plaintiff filed the suit and obtained an originating summons for the purpose of having certain questions arising under the trust deed settled by the Court. The first of those questions is :—

"Whether the trusts declared in respect of the Government Promissory notes for Rs. 15,000 mentioned in the plaint are valid."

This originating summons first came on for hearing before me in Chambers on the 22nd of June when Counsel for the parties appearing at the hearing took it for granted that I would follow the decision of Mr. Justice Jardine reported in Indian Law Reports, 11 Bombay, page 441, declaring trusts for Bajrojgar and Muktad ceremonies to be invalid. In recent years I had, however, occasions to consider that case, commonly spoken of as Limboovala's case and I entertained grave doubts as to the correctness of the application of the rule against perpetuities to trust relating to Muktad and Baj Rojgar ceremonies prevailing amongst the Parsis professing the Zoroastrian religion. I had weighty reasons for declining to follow that decision, and desiring to judge for myself whether the doubts I entertained were well founded. At this hearing the only question that I was asked to consider was raised by Mr. Kanga for the 1st and 2nd defendants who contended that the plaintiff's claim was barred by limitation. This contention was based on the decision of Mr. Justice Dandy reported in I. L. R., 20 Bom., p. 511 and on the assumption that the trust in question in this suit was bad in law. On my expressing my unwillingness to follow the previous decision referred to above, Mr. Bhadhurji, who appeared for defendants 10 and 11, was instructed immediately to say that he would be prepared to support the trust. The matter was after some argument adjourned to the following contested Chamber day, and came on again for further hearing on the 29th of June, when I adjourned the summons into Court for evidence and argument, and directed that the Advocate-General be added as a party defendant. At the hearing in Court Mr. Kanga for defendants 1 and 2, Mr. Bahadhurji for defendants 10 and 11 and Mr. Padsha for the 12th defendant, the Advocate-General, combined forces and waged uncompromising war in favour of the trust against the plaintiff whose Counsel Mr. Tarachund bore the brunt of the attack with remarkable courage and attempted with much ability to uphold his contention that the trust created by Dinbai for the preformance of Muktad ceremonies was not a charitable trust and was bad in law as offending against the rule forbidding perpetuity."

It is not easy to learn or understand the true meaning and import of the ceremonies involved in the comprehensive word Muktad or Dosla. Though a Parsi myself it took me considerable time before I could correctly understand the real meaning and nature of the ceremonies—their origin and effect—and the true aim and object of the performance of those ceremonies during the Muktad days. As the case progressed before me I realised how much patient labour must have been involved on the part of Counsel for all parties before they were able to place the case before me in the manner in which it was placed before the Court and not a little credit is due to solicitors who worked and laboured to instruct them so efficiently. Before I proceed to consider the main point in the case it is necessary that I should deal with the contention of Mr. Tarachund forcibly pressed upon me by him that I was bound to follow the decision of Mr. Justice Jardine more specially as other Judges had followed the same in other cases. Sitting on the original side of this Court I concede at once that I am bound ordinarily to follow the Judgment of another Judge when he has decided a question of Law—or laid down certain principles of practice or procedure—or judicially construed any provision of the law prevailing in the country. But surely there the matter must end

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1907.

LORD NORTHCOTE AND AUSTRALIA.

As will be seen from the letter of our Melbourne correspondent, Lord Northcote, who relinquished the Governorship of Bombay for the Governor-Generalship of the Australian Commonwealth, delivered a stirring address at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, in celebration of the King's Birthday. He spoke of the necessity of encouraging immigration and of providing for the efficient defence of the country against the possibility of attack from without. He could not but realise, he said, when he was in the Northern Territory, what a magnificent harbour Port Darwin was, and what an unprotected harbour it was; what shelter it would give if an enemy were enabled to land troops there. It was hardly necessary for him to remind them what a costly, what an extravagant experiment it would be, to have to send men from the south of Australia to expel an enemy that might have gained a footing on their shores there. It was necessary that they should look with very great attention to what was passing in California and British Columbia. He believed that no such danger for Australia was looming upon the horizon at the present time; but anything that took place in connection with the intermingling of one race and another should be watched by the Commonwealth with jealous scrutiny. The motto to be applied, however, was "Prevention is better than cure." The Lieutenant-Governor, who followed Lord Northcote, declared there was nothing which more recommended itself to their prudence and patriotism than to see to the defence of their country. It was their Australia. And they should retain it depended on themselves—on their valour and on their prudence, because the one without the other would be of no effect. They must possess themselves of the defences of their shores and of their waters. It was not sufficient that they should drink to a toast which embodied a suggestion that they should look after their defence. It was not sufficient to say that it was the duty of patriots to defend their land. It was not sufficient to say that it was the duty of the young men to defend it, and the duty of their elders to pay for it. All these things were good in their way, but they were not sufficient. They had to remember that the art of war was now different from anything it had been before; and that without men they could have no successful defence. They did not want to assail any country on this earth; they wanted nothing but to defend their country and their homes. But it was a wise thing to call upon every man capable of bearing arms to do so, if occasion should arise, in defence of the country. On the other hand, it was not sufficient to enrol all the men they could get. The whole of them were of little consequence unless they were trained for war. With valor alone they would be badly equipped to meet the trained soldiers of other countries. The Prime Minister spoke in similar strain and reverting to the subject of population declared that there are in Australia immense tracts of unused soil—some of it the richest in the world; some, as he had recently seen, covered with the most valuable timber to be found anywhere; some of unparalleled richness awaiting agricultural development, and with boundless mineral resources, lying hidden under soil that appeared to be poor. It was to that country that they required to invite thousands of their fellow-countrymen now streaming across the ocean to other lands. Without them there could be no attempt at the real development of that country in their time; without them no reduction of the cost of Government, but rather an increase of its burdens; without them no means for that defence the urgency of which both by land and sea had been pressed upon them. As a people they were far too few for the enormous continent entrusted to them.

The Admiral commanding the Australian Squadron, Sir Wilmot Fawkes, then took the assembly back to the subject of the defences and warned them they would have to do more for themselves, although as he said that perhaps, after all, Australia's best defence was the fact that an enemy would know that whatever part of the British Empire it attacked it would have to be prepared to meet the full strength of the Imperial Navy. Still, the effect of these speeches was to awake interest in the subjects which came most prominently under discussion at the King's Birthday banquet and has set the Colonial Press debating as to Australia's supreme need, upon which after all there is very little difference of opinion, though a vigorous writer in a Melbourne paper declares that the supreme need of Australia, transcending all other wants, is a practical defence policy. The country is said to have been patiently waiting for the last two years for the evolution from the conclusions of innumerable committees and reports, Imperial and Australian, of this policy. All parties in the Imperial Parliament are said to have been converted to the idea that Australia must develop her own defence and to share in the defence of the Empire in her own way, on her own lines and at such times as she pleases. But with all the show of independence contained in the last adverbial phrase it is gratifying to know that the consciousness of the peril in which the country stands, "with only one per cent of its population, with an unpeopled north and a make-shift war machine within its borders," has so deepened in intensity that only two months ago the Minister of Defence felt that no other words would fit the situation than a declaration from his place in Parliament that "Ministers feel that we must prepare for war in order to avoid national extinction; and the only time in which to make these preparations is in the time of peace"—that is to say, now.

It appears to be recognised that although nothing beyond a defensive policy is necessary, Australia must be a nation in arms, strong in ships, men and internal resources and be able to supply all the raw material and bulk of the finished machinery necessary to resist an invasion. The need of an efficient fleet of destroyers, torpedo-craft and submarines is not disputed even by the most parsimonious of Australian patriots. A proposal to provide four torpedo-boats and eight coastal destroyers at a cost of about three-quarters of a million sterling is rejected with scorn and even the proposal of Captain Cresswell's Committee to spend two and a quarter millions in providing four ocean-going destroyers, sixteen coastal destroyers and four first-class torpedo-boats is now regarded as inadequate, considering the latest knowledge of the requirements of coastal defence and the maintenance of communications with the various ports. It is refreshing too to find that the necessity for an improved military organization has come home to the Commonwealth. Roughly speaking, we are told Australia has at present only about 22,000 partly trained soldiers, scattered over the Commonwealth at wide distances apart, to resist any landing. And, were these 22,000 soldiers—which include 1,328 permanent men—supplemented in an emergency by the majority of the 50,000 Rifle Club members, the total men at arms, say, 72,000 all told, are badly officered and lacking in mobility. Of the existing force only 35 per cent. are marksmen. If Swiss methods were applied to Australia, as has been suggested, some nine hundred thousand individuals should be capable of bearing arms and at least a hundred thousand able to shoot straight and understand the elements of discipline and drill. By way of contrast too it is shown that whereas Switzerland with a population of 3,300,000, has 3964 rifle clubs with three hundred thousand members, Australia, with a population of over four and a half millions, has but eight hundred rifle clubs with forty thousand members. Yet Switzerland is in less danger of attack than Australia even if the figures were reversed. When the people begin to ruminate for themselves in this fashion there is hope for them, and we may expect to find Australia beginning to work towards the realisation of her schemes of defence before very much further time has elapsed.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND. It would seem from the report of the Secretary for the United Provinces Division of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund that the local financial condition of the fund is still unsatisfactory. The working of the fund during the last year entailed a deficit of Rs. 4,768 which is due not only to increased expenditure on certain items but also to a decrease in the income from investments. Commenting on the details of the amount the report shows that a sum of Rs. 3,661, interest due on a loan, was received after the end of the year, Further a sum of Rs. 15,000, invested in Government Promissory notes, was realized with a view to investment in a loan to an estate under the Court of Wards but negotiations were not completed and the sum remained in the cash balance. Against this also can be put an opening balance of no less than Rs. 34,699, from which however must be deducted Rs. 8,023, the unpaid portion of a Government building grant and a budgeted closing balance of Rs. 7,031. Thus it will be seen that the decrease on the receipt side is partly fictitious and partly temporary. It was the suggestion of the Treasurer that between thirty and forty thousand rupees should be invested and already proposals for the investment of some fifteen thousand rupees have been made, but it is probable that a considerable portion of the remainder will be needed for expenditure in building grants to local Branches. The most important feature of the year was the result of a suggestion by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, that the rates of pay of Female Hospital Assistants should be increased. This being financially impossible Sir Digges La Touche, who combined with his official position the Honorary Presidency of the Fund of these Provinces, stated that there was no sound reason why Government should not bear a large share of the cost of Women's Hospitals as it did of General Hospitals. This resulted in the issue of a Resolution in which it was laid down that the principles which govern the aid given by Government to General Hospitals ought to govern the aid given by Government to Women's Hospitals. These are that public funds supply the cost of the salaries of the staff, together with a standard grant for European medicines, whilst local income supplies the cost of buildings and maintenance charges. Accordingly Government made grants to meet the salaries and the cost of European medicines with effect from the 1st April 1906, to all Women's Hospitals, whether under the Dufferin Fund or under local authorities. These grants are paid through District Boards. Government further promised a contribution to the Provincial Branch sufficient to cover the entire cost of the Agra institutions, with the exception of the contributions of Rs. 6,600 per annum made by the Central Committee, and of the annual sum provided by the Provincial Committee for scholarships; this grant is paid from Provincial revenues. At the same time, the control of the Provincial or Local Branches over their institutions was not diminished and these grants are no more than grants-in-aid. The Provincial Committee was thus relieved of yearly charges amounting to Rs.12,000, and the Local Branches received an increase of grants amounting to Rs.21,050. The improvements that have been carried out as the result of this rearrangement of the Fund's finances have taken the shape of increased expenditure on buildings, of the doubling of the number of scholarships awarded by the Provincial Committee to the Agra Medical School, of better provisions for the leave and travelling allowances of employes, and of an increase of the rates of pay of Female Hospital Assistants. This is a distinct forward step in the history of the Fund and one which carries in its train much that should be of permanent good, tending as it does, to greater efficiency.

OLYMPIC GAMES IN LONDON. It is known that the fourth Olympic Festival is to be held in London and it is reported, not without some show of reason, that the King himself may present the medals when the contests have concluded next June. It is also suggested that the gathering of the world's athletes will cause a gathering of Monarchs, a thing for which the country will have reason to be thankful, should it occur, for Royal visitors spell prosperity in London and, in reflection, in the Provinces. Quite quietly the work of organising the games is proceeding, but it is entailing a vast amount of work, for nearly two thousand athletes are expected to compete, and arrangements have to be made for these, due regard being paid to their language and all minor idiosyncracies, such as methods of training, while the question of entertainment is no small item—excursions, sight-seeing and, when strict training is no longer necessary, a series of banquets organised by various athletic bodies. It is understood, although not officially announced, that the entries for the events from each country will be limited to twelve competitors, and that the control of all the events in this section will be undertaken by the Amateur Athletic Association, and not by a combination of foreign and English "experts." One of the many lessons which Athens taught was the need for centralisation, for the delegation of power to a limited number of officials who should have rehearsed their duties and should act in combination. Hence the various governing associations who will control the entries will appoint their own judges, starters, and official time-keepers. Further, it will rest with these official bodies to adjudicate upon doubtful cases of amateur status. Any pseudo-amateur who attempts to pass through the portals of the Stadium will have to do so in spite of the rigorous surveillance of the Association under whose direction he competes. And when there is no governing Association, the onus of amateur attestation will rest upon the Olympic Committee of the country from which the competitor hails, who will have to guarantee to the British Olympic Association that the expert is not only a member of an amateur club but conforms with the condition laid down by the Association. There will be five races on the flat, the distances being measured in metres instead of yards in order to keep the uniformity of records. There will be the 100 metres, the 400 metres, the 1,500 metres and a 110 metres hurdle race while one ten-mile walk is expected to be included with various kinds of jumping with, of course, tugs-of-war, and throwing the hammer, discus, shot and javelin. But that which will appeal most to all will be the Marathon race which will probably start somewhere near Windsor the last third of the distance being run in the actual arena. Under all the circumstances accommodation for 150,000 spectators on the stadium does not seem too sanguine.

TWO FAMOUS WOMEN. It was a curious coincidence that the Order of Merit should have been conferred upon Miss Florence Nightingale during the visit of Madame Albani to Bombay, for the diva is the only other woman who possesses this distinguished bauble. Miss Florence Nightingale is, however, more than thirty years older than Albani; and there will doubtless be many groans that the honouring of Florence Nightingale should have been deferred till she was eighty-seven years of age. But it must be remembered that it is the special and purely exclusive distinction of the Order which King Edward himself introduced that its members are the Aristocracy of Genius, as distinct from the Aristocracy of Birth. The Order of Merit is limited to twenty-four members, so that it may be taken for granted that this exclusive coterie are the cleverest people in the Empire. They are the greatest sailors, soldiers, authors, artists and scientists living, and it is reasonable to suppose that there may have been some scruple about conferring the Order upon Miss Florence Nightingale, on the score of her work for the dying soldier being more of the heart than the head. Madame Albani, as the greatest singer still "before the public," was rightly regarded as eligible for the Order of Merit, her claims resting purely upon personal genius, though such claims are in no way comparable with those of Miss Nightingale, the best years of whose life were given up to the tenderest devotion to her countrymen in the direst hour of their need. It is, however, illustrative of the lavish way in which stage merit is recognised nowadays that Madame Albani should be one of the small coterie which includes Lords Roberts, Kitchener, Wolseley, Kelvin, Rayleigh, and Cromer, and such names as Alma-Tadema, George Meredith, and Holman-Hunt.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Devanha" left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on 30th November.

THE "Englishman" reports that Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose has had an attack of apoplexy.

THE small strike at Karimganj on the Assam Bengal Railway is understood to have satisfactorily terminated.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. "Reichstag" arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 1st instant.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. "Australien," left Aden for Bombay on the 30th November and is expected here on the 5th instant at 9 a.m.

MESSRS. DRING AND HUDDLESTON have returned to Calcutta and traffic on the East India Railway is running now as before the strike.

WELCOME rain has, we are informed, fallen over a wide area in the Central Provinces, several of the more western stations getting as much as half an inch apiece.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th November 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 196,606 maunds and Rs. 57,406 in the earnings.

STEPS are being taken to ascertain the views of the employes of the East India Railway with a view to their formally agreeing to accept the award of the proposed Conciliation Board; also to arrangements being made for their electing their representatives upon it.

THE Old Royal Indian Marine Surveying steamer "Investigator," has been purchased by Messrs. Suruffally Mamoojee and Company, for Rs. 51,000 from the Director, Royal Indian Marine. The above vessel was built in 1881 and it was the last of the teakwood vessel that was built in Bombay Dockyard by the famous Parsee builders.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday passed a resolution placing on record their high and cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, to the city during the tenure of his office, short as it had been, by his firm and comprehensive grasp of a variety of complicated and difficult Municipal matters and by the conspicuous ability, zeal and judgment which he had unreasonably brought to bear in dealing with them, combined with a strict sense of impartiality the independence which in cordial co-operation with the Corporation has done much to raise the whole tone of Municipal administration and to prepare the way for futher permanent improvements.

WITH reference to the cable from London, published in yesterday's "Statesman," to the effect that Mr. Morley has sanctioned the speedy enforcement of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions in certain selected Districts in India it will be remembered that on 1st November Sir Harvey Adamson announced in Council that the experiment referred to was to be made. As regards the speediness of its introduction the position now stands as follows:—A scheme has been drafted but has still to be considered by the Local Governments and the Government of India before it can go home to the Secretary of State for the final sanction necessary to enable it to be put into operation. This will take some time. In the event of its being considered by Local Governments next month, however, it is possible that it may be ready for introduction in the spring

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIA'S DESTINY.

Murray Waters.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 16.

Lord Northcote (the Governor-General), speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Melbourne said that two things had struck him in his travels in Australia. The first was the potentialities not only of the Northern Territory, but of many other portions of the continent. He went on to refer to the risk to which the country must find itself exposed as long as it had not a population adequate for its development and its defence. There could be no insuperable difficulty in Australia providing itself with such a population. Canada was rapidly doing so, and what Canada had achieved and was achieving should not be impossible to Australia. "It is quite true," he continued, "that Canada has the advantage of greater propinquity to the old world. On the other hand Canada has not the splendid climate, nor are its mineral resources anything like so varied as Australia's. No doubt it is difficult to set the tide of emigration flowing from the old world to a new country, but it is a task which ought to be achieved, and it can be achieved, by the cordial co-operation of the Commonwealth and State Governments. The risks which are run by leaving this country unsettled are evident to all of us. A distinguished French savant, when urging, in 1756, his country to undertake the task of colonising Australia, said—'Dependencies are not the possessions of the mother country—they are part of the mother country. The mother country is the trunk from which life is derived, and the dependencies are the branches that send the sap back to the mother country.' Our attention is being forced by the press now to the question of defence. In this connection there are two aspects to be considered. One is the possible danger to Australia through attacks on its seaboard by hostile cruisers in squadrons. The other is the possible danger of invasion of its territory. On the first point I offer no comment in the presence of the vice-admiral. As to the second, if an enemy was to land on our shores once, an indispensable element to repel it would be men. I could not but realise when I was in the Northern Territory what a magnificent harbor Port Darwin is, what an unprotected harbor it is, and what shelter it would give an enemy if one was enabled to land troops there. It is hardly necessary to remind you what a costly, what an extravagant experiment, it would be to have to send men from the south of Australia to expel an enemy that might have gained a footing on those northern shores. It is necessary that we should look with very great attention to what is passing in California and British Columbia. I believe that no such danger for Australia is looming upon the horizon at present, but anything that takes place in connection with the intermingling of one race and another should be watched by Australia with jealous scrutiny. The motto to be applied is, 'Prevention is better than cure.' The position of Australia and the possible danger from abroad reminds me somewhat of the position of the British Parliament when the Bill for the exclusion of James II. from the throne was under discussion. Colonel Titus, a member of the House of Commons, made a speech, which was afterwards summarised in this verse—

But Titus said, with his uncommon sense,
When the exclusion Bill was in suspense;
"I hear a lion roaring in the lobby;
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall he bar the door and keep him then,
Or shall we let him in to see if we can turn him out again?"

"That rather seems to me to be the position of Australia. Whether in Australia or in the old country it will always be a real pleasure to myself and Lady Northcote to do everything we can to show our appreciation of the kindness the people of the Commonwealth have always extended to us."

THE MURRAY RIVER.

The band of 40 legislators who made the trip through Victoria and down the Murray from Echuca to the sea were greatly impressed with all that they saw during the long and at some periods, tedious journey. There was at no time anything like a holiday expedition about the trip. The members who took part in it were all out with an eager desire to accumulate information concerning the Murray and its possibilities from an irrigation and navigation standpoint. They utilised every moment of daylight in this desire. While they were in Victoria they were treated with the utmost courtesy by the Commissioner of Water Supply in that State, who not only enabled them to visit the Goulburn weir and the Waranga Basin, but supplied them with an immense amount of information concerning the intentions of Victoria in respect to the utilisation of the Murray waters. By the thoughtfulness of Mr. Moncrieff, the Engineer-in-Chief, they were made even more fully acquainted with the intentions of the Government of South Australia, and the possibilities of useful application of water to land. The stream, for the 1,100 miles covered by the Legislative party, was never less than 100 yards wide, although to-day it is 20 ft. lower than it was 12 months ago. It was very difficult for legislators to conceive how it would be possible to take sufficient water the river to interfere materially with its navigability unless much greater works were contemplated than are at present in existence in any of the States. They recognise also that it would be almost wicked to allow such a splendid volume of water to flow aimlessly by the arid lands along its course without making some attempt to bring its fertilising influence to bear upon the dry country. Wherever water had been applied there were unmistakable evidence of the fact that such applications, if wisely directed, would lead to an immense harvest of profit. At Mildura, at Renmark, at Lyrup, and at various other places, it was shown that cost of pumping, channelling, and reticulation, would be covered tenfold by the results which would accrue from careful cultivation. Immense profits are being obtained by holders of land at all three of these places, while at other points along the river where water conservation was being carried out by private individuals on a comparatively small scale satisfactory yields were being obtained in respect to fodder. Evidently irrigation is a paramount need in respect to the land along the Murray, and there seems to be every indication that with closer settlement brought about by the use of water the demand for a navigable river will become more and more emphatic.

TARIFF PROPOSALS.

The tariff proposals of the Government were further considered by the Melbourne House of Representatives on Friday afternoon. All the items hinging on the iron and steel duties and the Iron Bounties Bill were postponed, and the following items were agreed to:—Steam engine indicators, steel rollers, and flour mills, etc., 10 per cent. and free; machinery specified by proclamation on a joint address of both Houses, free; tools of trade, free; mixed metal ware, 25 per cent. and 20 per cent.; brasswork and gunmetal, 30 per cent. and 25 per cent.; fire extinguishers, 20 per cent; electrotypes and stereotypes for advertising purposes, 12in. and under, 1s. each; ammonia condensers, coils, 25 per cent.; aluminium, bronze, and yellow metal, Britannia metal, nickel, and German silver, free; anchors, hooks and bolts, 5 per cent. and free; brass copper, platinum, and zinc, free; capsules, chain not made into serviceable articles, still droppers, fasteners, thimbles and block fasteners, leaf and foil of any metal, locks, knobs and keys, pins, retorts, printers' materials, saddlers' and harness makers' materials, screw hooks, eyes, and rings, sprinklers, standards steel band for ribbon steel, grift wool, and hats, steel knives, steel rough shaped for chaff cutters and other knives, tubes, calculable washers and rivets, wedges, and zinc, blocks, 5 per cent. and free; wire free. Progress was reported and the house rose.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The most marked incident in last week's tariff debate was Mr. Watson's vehement condemnation of the duties on cotton and linen piece goods. After the speech, Sir William Lyne stared aghast, and whilst Mr. Watson was making it these duties were doomed, and revenue to the amount of £170,000 was thrown away. Labour members now agree that the sooner purely revenue duties are done away with the sooner will it be necessary to revert to direct taxation. They are also not choice

[* By telegraph to Forth, W. A.]

in the terms which they apply to the supporters of revenue duties. These are "boodlers" "fat men," and so on, whose only object it is to protect the land at the expense of the workers. Sir William Lyne expressed great satisfaction yesterday at the progress made during the last week with the tariff. He referred to the necessity of an almost continuous sitting, if the tariff is to be finished by the House of Representatives before the Christmas adjournment, and if a House can be kept the House of Representatives may be expected to sit straight through the week until Saturday afternoon. This is, however, by no means certain for the coming week, but that for the next month there will be little rest for members of the House of Representatives appears to be certain. Although the Minister for Customs still talks bravely of finishing the tariff before Christmas, this view is shared by but few members. There are only four weeks to go, and this week will be almost entirely taken up with the Iron Bounties Bill and the mail contract. In fact the House will be fortunate if these measures are disposed of. This leaves only three weeks to deal with some of the most controversial portions of the tariff. Unless the Government make a big concession, the debate on machinery alone will last a long time. In the last tariff debate it took three weeks. A vigorous whip is being made by advocates of a great reduction in these duties, and members have been primed up with information from the principal mining fields. On one shipment of machinery for the Great Cobar mine in New South Wales the duty is stated to amount to £27,000.

THE COST OF GOVERNMENT.

The question of reduction in the cost of government cropped up incidentally in more than one of the speeches on Australian Defence delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet. Little was said about it, truly enough, writes the "Age" but it is a subject that could not be altogether ignored even in that convivial assembly once defence was brought upon the tapis. The fact is the questions of defence and economy of administration are closely related. Defend ourselves we must if we wish to retain possession of the Australian continent. But the national defence policy suitable to our requirements will be a costly thing to enforce, and to carry it out large sums of money will be needed, which to acquire by any other means than by retrenching in the public expenditure would intolerably increase the ever growing burden of taxation. To satisfy therefore our supreme need of an effective defence system it is essential that we should begin by reducing our expenses of government. There is abundant room for economies in this direction. Australia is incomparably the most expensively conducted and absurdly over governed country in the world. We are a mere handful of people—little more than 4,000,000 all told—yet we have seven Parliaments, seven viceregal representatives, six Agents-General and 666 members of Parliament. The salaries of our Ministers of the Crown cost us £49,940 per annum; our members of Parliament cost us in salaries a further £160,400 a year. We have a Minister of the Crown to every 73,000 inhabitants, men, women and children, and a member of Parliament to every 6,000.

WHEN FEDERATION WAS ACCOMPLISHED ADDS THE "AGE,"

the States were full of good resolutions. It was recognised that the National Parliament would absorb a great part of the functions of the States in transferred services and the transaction of the national obligations of defence and development, and that its expenditure would constantly expand as time proceeded. To meet this drain and save the people from paying too great a price for their erection into a national entity, the States cheerfully undertook to curtail their own expenses. In the first flush of their patriotic enthusiasm they went to the length of slightly reducing the number of State legislators, and they also effected some other petty reforms. But their enthusiasm soon wore off. Up-to-date the total saving in the cost of government made by all the States since Federation amounts to no more than £100,000, while during the same time the new expenditure incurred by the Commonwealth is £1,775,060 a sum that will be swelled to considerably more than £2,000,000 before the end of the current financial year.

The following table shows the present annual cost of Australia's government machine:—

Parliaments	...£378,589
Governors	58,368
Executive Councils	3,988
Agents-General	24,231
Total...	£965,226

There can be no sort of doubt but that these figures stand as an irrefutable advertisement of our stupidity. It is positively ludicrous that we should patiently disburse each year so enormous a sum for the privilege of being governed. And when we consider that this expenditure is always on the upgrade, and that looming before us is the costly and unescapable duty of putting ourselves into a condition of defence, our apathy amounts to something worse than folly. It is suicidal negligence, indeed; but the time is fast coming when we shall no longer be able to display this dangerous indifference to our own interests.

N. S. W. AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

It was announced by the Premier yesterday that the State Government intends to appoint a legal officer to follow proposed Federal legislation, and advise the State Government of any measure that will invade State rights. At the Premiers' Conference held in Brisbane the States agreed to share in providing the salary of such an officer, who would advise all the Governments of any infringement of their rights, and the appointment was left in the hands of Mr. Carruthers. He proposed to appoint a gentleman in Tasmania, but the Victorian Government thought that some one in closer touch with the seat of Government would be preferable, and no action was ever taken to make the joint appointment. The idea was that, for about £300 a year, a competent lawyer could be found to undertake the task of examining bills introduced in the Federal Parliament in order to see whether they clashed with State privileges. Of course this would not take the whole of a man's time, and he would be able to conduct his private business. Mr. Bent now says that the Victorian Government will make an appointment on its own account, and the Premier evidently has his eye on the lawyer who has abundant leisure to fill such a luxurious sinecure. This appointment has nothing to do with the harvester case. Separate action has been taken in regard that, and the Crown Law department is preparing a report for the Cabinet as to whether the provisions of the Excise Act are unconstitutional.

THE VALUE OF SHEEP.

Some idea of the value which sheepbreeders in other parts of Australasia attach to South Australian sheep for stud purposes may be gathered from the following extract from the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year ended June 30, 1907:—"The export of stud sheep and high-class flock rams and ewes has again, as indicated by the returns of exports of high-class sheep to other States and colonies, proved of immense value to the State. The increase as compared with last year, has been very great. The following is the number of stud sheep and high-class flock rams and ewes exported for the year ended June 30, 1907:—To New South Wales, by sea 716, by land 16,310; to Victoria, by sea 60, by land 1,747; to Queensland, by sea 2,497; to Western Australia, by sea 2,451; to New Zealand, by sea 19; total, 30,800."

AUSTRALIAN WINE IN LONDON.

Particulars of a method by which Australian wine producers are subjected to grossly unfair competition in England have been forwarded to the Victorian Minister of Agriculture by Mr. F. De Castella, who has been sent to Europe by the Government to report on developments in the reconstruction of vineyards with phylloxera-resistant stocks. He has reported that a large quantity of artificial wine is now being manufactured in England. In France he was informed that this wine was manufactured by hundreds of thousands of gallons in London partly from concentrated grape juices, but largely from dried grapes blended with sugar and water.

In London subsequently he saw an exhibit of this concoction at the Grocers' Exhibition. He ascertained that certain "wines" which he tasted was made from condensed Grecian grape juice broken down with water and fermented in England. The products used in the manufacture of this wine entered Great Britain duty free, and the makers thus had a considerable advantage over Australian growers.

A.

THERE was a marked decrease in the Bombay Excise revenue for the past year. The opium revenue fell down by Rs. 46,37,681 to Rs. 44,13,803, the result of which attributed to the decrease in the issues of Government opium to licensed shops. The total quantity of opium issued decreased from 1,18,918 seers in 1905-06 to 1,01,617 seers in the past year.

GREAT TEST OF NAVAL GUNNERY.

WAR CONDITIONS OBSERVED.

Successful Practice.

TWENTY-EIGHT EFFECTIVE ROUNDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

H. M. battleships "Dominion" "Hibernia," "Triumph" and "Vengeance," bombarded an old battleship which had been equipped for war conditions and with a dummy crew, off the Kentish coast Orange at six thousand and eight thousand yards. The weather was perfect.

It is reported that 28 out of 138 rounds took effect. The fire control arrangements, which were one of the most important objects of the experiment, were destroyed in a few minutes.

UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Operations against Zulu Disorders.

DINIZULU TO BE ARRESTED.

RECRUITING ACTIVE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The mobilization for Zululand includes the whole of the Colonial Militia, which has been ordered to stand at headquarters and await instructions.

The Corps is being brought to full war-strength by active recruiting.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

A force will start to-morrow to arrest Dinizulu, who has five hundred followers, partly armed.

FRENCH AIRSHIP ADRIFT.

Remarkable Unaided Performance.

FLIGHT TO IRELAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The French Military airship "La Patrie" was carried off by a gale while repairing a defect in the open country near Verdun.

Two hundred troops were unable to hold the airship which had no occupants. It has since been sighted in Wales and at Belfast.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Unseemly Scenes.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the sitting of the Duma was suspended after a violent scene owing to a Democrat, M. Rodicheff, describing, as a hangman's noose, M. Stolypin's necktie, this being in reference to the recent executions.

The Reactionary members tried to assault M. Rodicheff who was rescued by the Radicals.

M. Rodicheff was suspended for a fortnight though he apologised.

RESCUE OF CASTAWAYS.

Six Months' Solitude.

TWELVE PERISH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

A telegram from Wellington states that thirteen survivors of the barque "Dundonald" from Sydney for Falmouth, who have been castaways for nine months on Disappointment Island, have been rescued.

They lived for six months on mollymawks before they reached the adjoining island where there was a food depôt.

Twelve, including the Captain, were drowned.

THE TRANSVAAL ASIATIC ORDINANCE.

Government Insistent.

FEW REGISTRATIONS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Asiatic Registration Act is now operative in the Transvaal; but only 500 have been registered.

It is estimated that 7,000 have not been registered.

It is stated that the Government will not hesitate to carry the Act into effect.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The Shah and Parliament.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that the Shah has issued a rescript to Parliament in which he protests against the interference of Parliament with executive powers.

The Members denied interference and blamed the Shah for laxity as the head of the Executive.

THE KAISER.

Entertainment to Children.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Kaiser entertained 170 children at tea in the schoolroom at Highcliffe, and himself cut the cake.

RUSSIAN RAILS FOR INDIA.

Heavy Order.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

It is stated at Ekaterinoslav that a Russian firm has received an order for 7,000 tons of rails for India.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 1.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Frontier Fighting.

THREE FRENCH COLUMNS PREPARING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

A French force on the frontier experienced further fighting on Saturday, when eighty of the enemy were killed and many wounded.

The French sustained no casualties.

General Lyantey is preparing three columns at points in the vicinity of the frontier.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

Better Financial Position.

THE EXODUS OF LABOUR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 1.

The Panama Bonds have been many times oversubscribed, and are quoted well above par.

The banking position in New York is regarded as the best since the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust. It is doubtless due to subscriptions to Government issues.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Twelve thousand labourers with their families sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe.

The total number who have sailed during the week is 69,000.

The exodus is due to lack of employment.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The forecast of President Roosevelt's message to Congress has contributed to a revival in Wall Street owing to its moderation of tone.

The message favours the issue of emergency currency secured by bonds which would be taxed sufficiently to enforce their redemption when the emergency is past. It advises Federal supervision of Corporations which would restore confidence in their stocks. It does not object to railways combining under restrictions safeguarded by the Inter-State Commerce Commission which should be empowered to control the fresh issue of stock.

The message favours a revision of the tariff after the Presidential election and urges the construction of four battleships of the largest type armed with the largest guns.

PIRACY IN CHINA.

British Controlling Operations

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that nine British torpedo boats, destroyers and sloops are fitting out for river patrol duty to suppress piracy along the Canton Delta.

Several indignation meetings held at Canton have made strenuous protests to Peking against acquiescence in the foreign control of the waterways.

CIRCKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. Defeats Queensland.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 2.

The M. C. C. team beat Queensland by an innings and 44 runs.

THE VICEROY IN BURMA.

DEPARTURE FOR MYITKYINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DECEMBER 2.

Yesterday Their Excellencies and Party spent the morning in visiting the Arrakan Pagoda and the Queen's Monastry.

In the evening Their Excellencies and the Ladies Elliot, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and Lady White and Members of their respective Staffs attended Divine Service at the Church of St Mary on the Moat. This morning Their Excellencies will visit the Mandalay Hill and see the 700 Pagodas on it.

They will leave Mandalay at 2-50 p.m. to-day *en route* for Myitkyina.

His Excellency will break the journey at Mawlu where he will go into Camp accompanied by Colonel Brooke and Captain Gibbs and go shooting in the jungles near Mawlu Station.

Her Excellency and the remainder of the party will proceed direct to Myitkyina where His Excellency will join them on the 6th instant.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Examination of Madras C. S. Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 2.

Five Members of the Civil Service were examined by the Decentralisation Commission on Saturday, viz., Mr. N. MacMichael, Acting President of the Corporation of Madras; Mr. H. D. Taylor, Secretary to Government in the Local, Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments; the Hon Mr. A. G. Cardew, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Mr. W. A. Francis, Collector of Malabar and Mr. J. W. Bhore, Head Assistant Collector, Narasaravpet.

The Commission assembles to-day in the Banqueting Hall.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Prize Distribution by Lady Lawley.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 2.

Lady Lawley distributed prizes to the successful members of the Madras Volunteer Guards at the recent Rifle Meeting on Saturday.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley inspected the Corps and in the course of a short speech asked them not to misunderstand him, that he wished to detract one iota from the value of good shooting if he ventured to urge upon them not to make rifle-shooting the beginning and end of their aims and aspirations in life. If discipline was to be maintained—if efficiency was to be acquired, and if a soldierly spirit, which was so desirable, was to be fostered, it could only be by patient and assiduous attention and persistent devotion to duty, however irksome it might be. His Excellency was compelled to make that observation for he had a reputation of being frank.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Reception of the Theosophical President.

"UNIVERSAL RELIGION OF THE FUTURE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 2.

A large gathering assembled in the Central Hall of the Theosophical Society's headquarters at Adyar yesterday afternoon to welcome Mrs. Annie Besant on her first visit to Madras as President of the Society.

Mrs. Besant arrived in Madras yesterday morning *via* Colombo. Mr. V. C. Sesha Chari and Miss C. Kofel, President of the Olcott Teachers' Association, read addresses of welcome to which Mrs. Besant made a joint reply outlining the principles and aims of Theosophy and stating what she hoped to do an immediate arrangement here and for the Society.

In the course of a lecture here, Mrs Besant said that the religion of humanity is the one religion of Divine Wisdom, known by so many names but always fundamentally the same.

Amongst yourselves, it has been called Supreme Wisdom; "Brahman Vidya" or "para vidya." Among the Greeks and Neo-Platonists it was called Theosophy. Many names have been given it, but it is always the same—it is the knowledge of the Supreme. The fact that we can know Him is because we share His nature and self in us; is part of self; universal: that is the Supreme Wisdom—that is the future religion of humanity. In that future religion of humanity all our living religions may go on existing in their separate forms, just as all the colours joined in the white ray of sunlight; or it may be a prism separated into seven definite colours, each distinct, but all in their unity giving one white light of the sun.

So with that religion of the future of which our Society is the corner-stone; it will shine out with the white light of truth, though amongst the different nations of the world and different temperaments of men, that one white light may well be separated out into different colours which we call different religions of the world. But the difference then from now will be that in those days they will recognise each other as sisters and friends, while now they foolishly look on each other as antagonists and rivals. In those days all men will go to different religions to see if they have anything to add to their own and will be willing to learn from them the new principle which is now put forward so strongly. So, we shall have that great jewel of wisdom as it were—the crowning glory—the necklace of many religions—all of which will be joined with it for the adornment of humanity at large. That is our great mission.

Regarding the future of the Society, Mrs. Besant said, it is proposed to put in the place of Mr. Sinnett, who resigned the Vice-Presidentship, our brother Mr. Subramania Iyer who, by long service, by noble character and by universal respect, has won that position amongst us. To fill the place of Recording Secretary which will be vacated by Mr. Subramania Iyer, Mrs. Besant proposed to appoint one of our European brothers the Secretary of the Dutch Section. Mrs. Besant continued He is a Dutchman. We shall have as Treasurer a gentleman who has been in a very high position for a considerable time in Ceylon who is known to many of you as a Swiss gentleman Mr. Schwartz. He will be here in February. Until he is able to come our brother Mr. Sambiah will carry on the work as he has now been doing for some time. We shall thus have, I think, a strong body here as centre of the headquarters of the Society. I am anxious that different religions should be represented on the Staff in Headquarters. We ought to show by example, as well as by theory, the universal character of our Society. So I am looking round and asking my friend to keep their eyes open for some one who will be self sacrificing enough to take up the work of Recording Secretary as soon as it will be vacant a year hence. Mrs. Besant then alluded to the trouble ahead. But trouble, she said, is very good for us. Do not be too anxious for having nothing but quiet and peace. Storms are good for us. They test our loyalty, our strength and our devotion. Regarding past trouble, she said—You will be glad to know that in America all the storm has entirely died out. The split came due to one gentleman and two ladies. These have since come in.

There is a little difficulty still in England. There will be that difficulty for some time because of the very strong objections felt by a few of our members to the use of names of "Masters" in connection with the movement. Now on that, I can have no compromise. Either the Society belongs to the Masters or it does not. If it does not I have nothing to do with it and no interest in it, unless it is their movement, founded by their founder under them, by Colonel Olcott and H. P. B. as their disciples. If it is a casual association of people it is not worth the devotion not only of one life but of all lives to come. And to know they are taking a vivid interest in us is to me the most inspiring thing of all. One indication I want give to you before I close. You may perhaps wonder why we have shut off H. P. B. It is not because we are ashamed of her, but because we have a statue of her colleague getting ready so that we may have the two faces together. The statue of Colonel Olcott is now finished. It is getting ready to be put in its place. I propose to unveil that statue on Saturday morning next.

In conclusion, Mrs. Besant said—Coming and going will be my lot for the next 6 1/2 years. I hope we may grow stronger, wiser and more loving one to the other as years that are now in front of us pass backwards into the past. So give me your good-will—take mine for you, so that our Adyar may be a real centre of spiritual life; that all over India—through India to the world—light might go streaming from this our home.

THE NICHOLSON STATUE IN DELHI.

Outrage Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER, 2.

The bronze statue to Brigadier General John Nicholson of Mutiny fame, situated in the Nicholson Gardens, immediately without the Cashmere Gate, has been found to be damaged. The statue was unveiled over a year since and originally a police night guard was stationed at the statue. The damage consists of the lanyard connected with pistol holster protuding from the pouch having been broken off, apparently by the blow of some heavy instrument. The metal statue is raised by a high pedestal far above ordinary reach. The police profess to have no knowledge of the matter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS. DEC. 2.—Lieut. Hewett A. R. D., from England.
Lieut.-Col. Gordon, R. A. M. C., from Rangoon.
Lieut. Coleridge, 88th C. I., from Madras.
Lieut. Routh, R. G. A., from Quetta.
Lieut. Ford, 108th Inf., from Deesa.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 2.—Lieut. Hawdon, 21st Cav., to Quetta.
Capt. Goodbody, I. M. S., to England.
Lieut.-Col. Brown, R. A. M. C., to Nowshera.

PRESENTATION OF ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Friday, Colonel Russell, R.E., the Commandant, presented on the Regimental Parade Ground, Bombay, the 1st Class Order with the title of "Sardar Bahadur" to Subedar Major Ramchandra Sawant and another 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur" to Subedar Hisankhan of the Regiment under his command. The 1st. and 2nd. Orders were conferred by the Government upon the two old and faithful Native Officers in recognition of their long and meritorious service.

Brigadier-General F. A. Bowler, Inspector of Coast Defences in India, will arrive in Bombay on the 23rd December.

THE Inspector-General of Police has been informed that the Government of India have decided that for the present the number of Deputy Superintendents of Police permanently promoted to District charges in this Presidency should ordinarily not exceed two.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineers' Widows and Families.

WE have received the following on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Parsi Engineers, Messrs. Gora and Karanjia, who lost their lives in the recent fire at Colaba:—

H. E. Sir G. Clarke	Rs. 50
Mr. L. M. Wadia (Ahmedabad)	Rs. 50
Mr. Meherali M. Fakira	Rs. 50
Mr. P. F. Fischer	Rs. 25
Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co.	Rs. 25
Messrs Khambatta & Co.	Rs. 25
The Staff of All-India United Insurance Co. Ltd.	Rs. 22
Mr. E. F. Allum	Rs. 20
Mr. A. P. Pooley	Rs. 5

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the fund which you have been so kind as to open in your columns for the relief of the family of the victims of the late Colaba Fire I would thank you to publish this letter for the information of your readers. Mr. Karanjia, being unmarried, left no widow and children behind him to support. The family of the deceased is in a good way and I am creditably informed that, while it is deeply thankful for the kind feelings which have prompted the institution of a public fund, it has no desire to share it with the family of the other victims of the Fire. A word of grateful appreciation in praise of our popular Governor will not be out of place. His generous donation to the fund and his letter of sympathy would prove an object lesson to our citizens in the performance of civic duties and have been warmly appreciated as such by the general public.—Yours, &c.,

J. P.

[This statement we find to be true. But the Engineer Gora left a widow and nine children unprovided for.—ED. *B. G.*]

ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 2.

The Madras Caledonian Society gave its annual St. Andrew's Dinner in the Victoria Hall on Saturday night, the company including members and guests numbering over 100 with Mr. H. B. MacTaggart, the Chairman and Mr. A. R. Cumming, I. C. S., as Croupier.

The usual toasts were proposed and duly honoured

LAHORE, DECEMBER 2.

At the Punjab Club St. Andrew's Dinner which was given in the Lawrence Hall, Lahore, thirty-four Scots attended. The chair was taken by the Hon Mr T. Gordon-Walker, C. S, and Capt. C. W. F. Melville, I. M. S. acted as Croupier

Toasts were "Pious memory of St. Andrew" proposed by Sir Henry Craik, M. P.; "Land O'Cakes" proposed by Hon. Mr. Justice Johnstone; "Viceroy" and "The Land we live in" proposed by Hon. Mr. A. C. Bailie, "Navy, Army and Reserve Forces" proposed by Mr. A. Dawson, C. S. and responded to by Sir David Masson; "The Lassies" proposed by Mr. J. F. McKain and responded to by Mr. J. L. F. Tweedie. and "Chairman" proposed by the Croupier.

Two pipers by kind permission of Major Gordon of the Highlanders and Band of the Punjab Police furnished the music of the evening.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

Reduced to £20 a Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2.

A change in the rules relating to British Posta Orders in this country is being made in consequence of attempts which have recently been reported to remit large sums home by this means. For amount which any one person will be permitted to remit home by a Postal Order, in any one day, will be reduced to £ 20 sterling.

The figures which have been quoted of the increase in postal business in India subsequent to the introduction of the recent reductions in postal rates apply only to parcels and are sufficiently remarkable though they rest so far upon necessarily incomplete returns from a limited number of offices. The extent to which the letters have increased is not yet known and the ratio is likely to be much less than in the case of the Parcels since the cheapening of rates has been applied to the weight carried and, not as with the parcels, also to the minimum charge.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

Zakkha Khels again on the Loot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 1.

News of a raid having reached the Kohat Border parties of the Samana Rifles and the Border Military Police with a dismounted half Company of the 23rd Cavalry and the Marai and Kachar village hue and cry parties turned out promptly last Monday and pursued and overtook a large band of raiders who appear to have been from the Zakkha Khel.

Firing took place and two raiders were killed and others are said to have been wounded. No casualties occurred on the British side. This outrage coming after the recent raid near Peshawar is filling the Zakkha Khel cup full to overflowing.

BIRTH OF AN HEIR-APPARENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SUNTHRAPUR, DECEMBER 2.

Kanodwala Raniji of H. H. Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji, the Raja of Sunth, Rewa Kantha, gave birth to a son and heir-apparent on the 1st instant.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Excelsior Cinematograph exhibitions are becoming more and more popular with the Bombay public and though no less than 20 exhibitions are given every week, the pavilion is crowded every time. Encouraged by the very liberal patronage extended to this exhibition, the management are importing new films every week from Europe of the up-to-date events and very interesting subjects.

The latest programme is more interesting and attractive. It contains items of tragic and comic events and the light and the apparatus are so well managed that very realistic effects are produced. Over four thousand feet of films are displayed on every occasion and the latest attraction is a coloured film, 700 feet, the subject being "A slave's love."

This scene is very well depicted the ballat being quite up-to-date and life-time is a sight rarely seen in such exhibitions in Bombay before.

This scene takes place in Athens. Polymos, reclining on a couch, is surrounded by every possible splendour and comfort. Chloe, the dancing woman, is sent for, and appears, arrayed in a wonderful silken gown, her bare arms encircled in gold bands, and a long misty veil round her head. Polymos quickly falls madly in love with her, but his wife is jealous and sends her away. Later on, the lovers meet in the gardens, and Polymos kisses her passionately. Chloe then sprinkles incense over his couch as he sleeps. Polymos has a most beautiful dream. The wife finds them making love and immediately sends Chloe away to prison. There she takes poison, and in her dying moments call out for Polymos, who comes, takes poison also and they die side by side.

On the whole, the show is very attractive, and is second to none as yet exhibited in Bombay.

YESTERDAY a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 8 a.m. and at noon another salute of 21 guns was fired from H.M.S. 'Hyacinth,' in honour of the anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra. Several vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags and bunting.

A TRIP TO KASHMIR FROM BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Fast Punjab Mail steamed out of the Victoria Terminus with rigid punctuality at 18 o'clock, and one was naturally led to hope that the completion of the journey to Rawalpindi would be accomplished within a reasonable time approaching that given in the Railway Guides, viz., 48 hours; but circumstances soon transpired *en route* which decided against the realization of such hope. Fortunately the accident occurred after dinner had been partaken of, and all were in a better mood to submit to the long wait of over 5 hours, which occurred, owing to the piston rod of the Engine snapping, just after Nasik was passed, and between a wayside station and Manmad, some 15 miles beyond, which necessitated the fireman being sent on foot to Manmad to report the accident and to fetch another engine to proceed with the train. It was found almost impossible to make up the time thus lost, with the result that instead of arriving at Rawalpindi in 48 hours, the train got into Lahore at 16 o'clock and we weary travellers, who had already spent 2 nights in the train were coolly informed that the Mail would proceed no further and that we would be sent on to Pindi and Peshawar &c., by a Passenger Train which would leave Lahore at 22 o'clock and were thus compelled to pass yet another night in our somewhat uncomfortable environments. It is to be hoped that the Railway Authorities will endeavour to make better arrangements for the comfort of the travelling public and as it has been found by actual experience that it is almost impossible to keep to the timings. fixed for the Fast Punjab Mail, such alteration in starting this train will soon be announced as will ensure its arrival at Pindi and Peshawar in good time.

At Rawalpindi it is necessary to take the road leading up to Murree and the hilly regions beyond, in order to enter the Kashmir State.

With all the modern improvements effected by Science, which have tended to make travelling by road so easy, quick and comfortable it was indeed surprising to find that the old-fashioned tonga still held full sway on the Pindi-Murree Road, and that even tum-tums and ekkas were employed by some, while the more wealthy had no means of conveyance better than a Landau drawn by a pair of horses, in which to travel the distance of over 200 miles to the summer capital of the Kashmir State—Srinagar-the annual resort of so many visitors from the Punjab and Northwest Provinces. An attempt was made last year to introduce a Motor Service for this long journey, but this broke down through some mismanagement, and another attempt is, it is understood, being made to form a Limited Liability Company to establish a reliable Motor Service which will doubtless be well patronized and will be much appreciated by the regular visitors from the burning plains, next season.

It is indeed high time that some concerted action was taken in this direction, not only to provide more comfort for the visitors, but also to enable them to accomplish the tedious journey by road in a much shorter time. At present the journey by tonga occupies 4 days and the visitor is required to halt each night at a dak bungalow; whereas by Motor the distance could easily be covered in 2 days, necessitating but one halt midway.

Recently, it is believed, a postal official was run into Srinagar by tonga in 24 hours-a record run-and perhaps, it would be possible, with a larger number of changes of ponies or horses, and the supply of a better class of animals, to run visitors into Srinagar by Tonga in 48 hours. At present, most of the animals used, although better than those supplied in previous seasons, are in a wretched condition and quite unequal to accomplish, at good speed, the distance of about five miles alloted to each pair, and when, as was the case when the writer travelled over the road by tonga in October last some of these unfortunate animals were required to do double their allotted distance, there being no change of ponies or horses available, not only was the delay very great, but the journey was rendered unbearably tedious.

Considering the length of road, over 200 miles, and the very heavy traffic constantly passing over it for nine months in the year, its condition may be considered fair; but there is much room for improvement and it is comforting to know, that the Engineers are doing all in their power to keep it in good order. The hill sides along which the road runs, are constantly falling in, and blocking it up, and thus the difficulties to be overcome are great. There are several stone rollers for bullock power and Hill Steam Rollers constantly at work, and the roadside in most parts has quantities of blue metal laid thereon, all pointing to the prospect of a better metalled road for the motor car in the coming season. It must be admitted too that the 64 miles of road before Kohala is reached, for the upkeep of which the Government of India are responsible, are not in as good condition as the 140 miles of Road in Kashmir territory for which the Kashmir Durbar is responsible.

In the journey, as accomplished by tonga, the first halt is made at Murree, 26 miles from Pindi, where the tonga arrives in the afternoon. There is no Dak Bungalow at this Hill Station, but the "Sunny Bank Hotel," whose terms are very moderate, stands on the Roadside and affords all that is necessary in the way of accommodation, food &c., for the night. There is another Bungalow near Messrs Dhanjibhoy and Sons Tonga Office, which may be occupied, free of charge, by travellers, where private arrangements must be made for creature comforts.

Leaving Murree at 8 next morning, the Dak Bungalow at Kohala 64 miles and those at Dhulia and Domel are passed, and Garhi 99 miles, is reached at 7 p.m. Here there is a comfortable Dak Bungalow, where Dinner is served and a comfortable night may be spent. At 7 next morning the Tonga leaves Garhi, and passing Rampur at 5 in the afternoon, Baramoola is reached about 8, and here also a comfortable Dak Bungalow, provided with all one needs, welcomes the visitor and the third night is spent. Leaving Baramoolla about 9 next morning, the remaining distance of 34 miles over absolutely flat roads, is accomplished in 3 hours, and Srinagar is reached at last. From Rawalpindi, the first 16 miles to the foot of the Hill are almost flat; but from Tret and up to and a little beyond Rampur, the road winds along the sides of many hills, and here and there passes over iron girder bridges and through deep cuttings and tunnels, of which there are four, until the flat country between Baramoolla and Srinagar is reached. The construction of the road reflects the greatest credit on the Engineering skill and ability of those who completed so great a task years ago.

The scenery is very wild in parts and most picturesque and pleasing. The forests of Deodar, Pine and Fir attract the eye throughout the route in Kashmir territory, and the constant swish of the waters of the great Jhelum and the noise of the many waterfalls break the monotony of the tonga journey.

It will amply repay the visitor to break the journey for a few days at Murree, either on the forward or the return journey. In this Hill Station the buildings are somewhat scattered, but the main roads are good and well kept. As a summer resort for those sweltering in the plains of the Punjab and North West Provinces, it is most conveniently situated and very easy of access, but for those living in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, there are other Hill Stations, such as Matheran, Lanowli, Panchgani, Mahableshwar, Coonoor and Ootacamund, which are not only closer at hand, but are in some respects better adapted for a short change.

As a rule, carts heavily laden with produce or luggage are not allowed to travel on the road to Srinagar by day; but withal, owing to the road being so narrow in parts, much difficulty is experienced in passing carts halted by the wayside, and such as are met with in the early morning before a halt has been made for the day. Hundreds of carts may be seen *en route* coming from Kashmir laden with tons of fruit.—Kashmir Apples, Pears, Quinces, &c., for the markets in Pindi, Lahore, Bombay, &c. One is struck with the almost complete absence of Singing Birds in these Hills and with the mode of transit adopted by these Hill people in proceeding to the plains for the Winter, which is very severe in Rampur and Srinagar. Asses are much used in travelling and the writer was reminded of the Scripture Account of "The Flight into Egypt," as he saw women riding astride the backs of asses with their children in their arms and their husbands leading the beasts along the road on the hill sides.

The following is a list of the various stages and Dak Bungalows passed in the journey by tonga from Rawalpindi to Srinagar and of the rates usually charged for the various modes of conveyance at present.

	Miles.	
Murree	37	
Phagwari	14	
Kohala	13	
Dulai	11	
Domel	10	
Garhi	14	
Chakoti	20	
Uri	13	
Rampur	14	
Barramoolla	15	
Srinagar	34	
Seat in a Tonga from Pindi to Murree	Rs.	6-8
Full Tonga, 3 Passengers	"	20
Express Family Tonga for 3 adults and 2 children	"	30
Whole Phaeton or Landau	"	40
Seat in Tonga from Murree to Srinagar	"	37
Special Tonga, 3 passengers to Srinagar	"	110
Special Family Tongas, to Srinagar for 3 adults and 2 children	"	145
Whole Phaeton or Landau from Murree to Srinagar	"	175

It is more pleasant to proceed from Barmoolla to Srinagar by boat, and visitors requiring boats would do well to apply, in good time, to the Motamid Durbar at Srinagar, who will furnish all information required as to class of boat, number of crew, rates for wages &c.

Most of the visitors to Srinagar live in boats, as house accommodation is very limited and living in hotels is so expensive.

Very comfortable and fairly well furnished houseboats can also be arranged for, to be hired by the month, on application being made, in good time, to the Motamid Durbar at Srinagar.

After passing Garhi and about seven miles from Rampur, much activity was observed in connection with the scheme for utilising the waters of the Jhelum in connection with the Electric Installation in Srinagar. This most interesting work is nearing completion, and a full and detailed account of the scheme, with illustrations, has appeared in our contemporary "The Indian Electrical and Textile News," an extract from which will be published to-morrow.

It is anticipated that a very severe Winter will set in very early in Kashmir this year; already all the hills in the neighbourhood of Murree, Rampur, and Srinagar are covered with snow and the cold is very intense in these parts.

In view of the completion of the works at Mohara and Rampur at an early date and the fact that most of the visitors to Srinagar next season will be induced to halt at Rampur with a view to inspect these interesting works, it is suggested that the Dak Bungalow at that stage be thoroughly overhauled and made more comfortable in every way. This is a very ill-furnished Bungalow and the walls being merely whitewashed present a very bleak and unwelcome appearance. It would also conduce much to the comfort of visitors, if a more intelligent and respectful Kitmatgar were attached to this Bungalow and the nature of the food improved.

(To be concluded.)

MADAME ALBANI

Second Concert.

The "Premiere Diva" had the gratification of a crowded house at the Town Hall last night for her second concert, which included a very large number of wealthy Parsee ladies and gentlemen. Among others present were His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke, and His Excellency Commodore Sir George Warrender, M. V. O., and Lady Maud Warrender, very handsome in a blue gown and the familiar high dog-collar of seed pearls. The evening for this reason may be said to have been unique in the history of Bombay Society functions, for Lady Maud is the Queen of Society Vocalists in the twentieth century, while Madame Albani, since Patti and Neillson, have disappeared from the vocal stage, is the acknowledged Queen of Song in Britain. For another reason the evening was also unique, for, it being the brithday of Queen Alexandra, Madame Albani terminated a splendid programme by rendering the first two verses of the National Anthem, the audience loyally standing, and listening fervently to the Prima Donna with breathless interest. Madame Albani was in great fettle throughout the evening. She charms her audience not merely by her supurb, vocal attainments, but by her amiable manner and that air of bonhommie which is doubtless her birthright as a French woman. The manner in which Madame skips from the stage, with no affectations of demureness, pride, or dignity, entirely appeal to her audience. It is difficult to say in which piece she excelled last night, but her rendering of Mozart's "Non Temer" with a violin obligato by Mr. Haydn Wood was extremely powerful and one could hear a pin drop, so enthralled was the audience by Madames swelling notes. The Diva also sang "An els even bright and Fair," "Daffodils are Blowing," "Santa Maria," and "Within a mile of Edinboro' town" and Gounod's waltz from "Romeo and Juliet" with all her unsurpassable sweetness. Mr. William Green also had several songs which were a delight to hear, though the singer was hardly in the best voice. In blissful forgetfulness of Edward Lloyd and others—a contemporary has described Mr. Green as "England's greatest living tenor." He is, however, well in the running for that title, and his efforts last nigh were appreciatively encored. Miss Myrtle Meggy also greatly entertained Madame's audience upon the piano meeting with invariable encores and Mr. Haydn Wood shewed undoubted skill with his violin, his selections from Sarasate's "Gypsy Dances" being very lively, and splendidly executed. Madame Albani has another concert this evening, the last of her season, and we can honestly say we never hope to have such a vocal treat again in India as the concert of last night.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 2.

It is now definitely arranged that Madame Albani will include Delhi, Meerut and Lahore in her Indian tour and will sing publicly at Delhi on the 7th instant probably at the Town Hall, the price of admission tickets to reserved seats being Rs. 10 each. It is understood that Madame Albani and her accompanying artistes will arrive at Delhi direct from Bombay and that Lucknow will be visited on the downward trip.

"THE HELPERS OF HUMANITY."

YESTERDAY at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Miss Lilian Edger delivered before a large audience a lecture on "The Helpers of Humanity," Mr. Justice Beaman presiding. Mr. Justice Beaman in introducing the lecturer to the audience said he had little doubt that Miss Edger would make her lecture extremely interesting and suggestive.

Miss Edger in delivering her lecture dwelt upon the abstract side of the subject. It was, she said, impossible to believe that all the suffering they saw around them was due to their actions. It was a mere superficial view. They should look for the cause also to their actions in a previous life, which should be clear to those who believed in Re-incarnation. But there was a still deeper cause for that, and that was 'thought'—'thought' was a far more potent factor than anything else in bringing about their present condition. There were many methods by which they could help 'the submerged tens,' the little ones, the babies of humanity. Keeping the atmosphere around us a little cleaner and purer was one of the ways in which they could help humanity. Being in harmony with the beings in the other world, by recognising them was another way of helping humanity. The third way was to give intellectual education to their fellow-beings, and the fourth one was to develop the artistic and the emotional side of their nature. The lecturer then dwelt upon the supreme privilege of man to help his fellow-man and thus facilitate the way towards a higher evolution. Every time that a man held out his hand to help or uplift a fellow-being he himself took a step forward. Those who tried to strengthen the spiritual nature of man helped humanity better than who tried to strengthen only the physical. Miss Edger concluded her lecture by asking her audience to recognise the brotherhood of man, adding that the time had gone by when they only meditated and that the time had come when they should go out and do their best to help humanity.

Mr. Justice Beaman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Miss Edger for the beautiful lecture she had delivered and hoped those present would take home the very beautiful picture she had presented, and would treasure it in their hearts.

The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Mr. K. R. Cama.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

All Blacks Beaten.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

ON HOSPITALITY.

Quite recently a well-known supporter of amateur rowing contrasted the hospitable manner in which one of our College crews was treated in Germany and the way Von Gaza, the German sculler, was left to look after himself at Henley. British sportsmen who have visited the United States can also testify to the kindly treatment meted out to them. Unfortunately our clubs in England are not quite in the same position, and in fact we have no athletic clubs to correspond with the big organisations across the Atlantic, so that offering a visiting Athlete Club privileges, would amount to very little. Somehow, too, the rank and file of sportsmen are very lukewarm in their efforts to make visitors feel at home. An example of this was when W. J. Sherring passed through London after winning the Marathon race. The writer made an appeal to sportsmen to show their gratification at the way the little Canadian had upheld British prestige by tending him a banquet. One would have thought this would have been enthusiastically received and it does not speak very well for our hospitality and gratitude that the responses were so meagre, that the project had to be dropped.

BRAVO POLY'.

Thanks to the enterprise of the Polytechnic Institute officials, the visiting athletes who come here for the Olympic festival of 1908, will have no cause to complain of inhospitality. The Governor of the Institute named, propose to offer every visiting competitor at the festival all the privileges of the Polytechnic Institute and Athletic arena. This alone means a great deal, as, besides having the run of the Regent Street establishment, they will find facilities for athletic training, rowing, swimming, shooting, gymnastics, lawn tennis, etc., at the Club's Chiswick sports arena and elsewhere. This is capital and does not include all the institute proposes to do. Various trips to places of interest will be arranged and visitors advised and assisted to secure suitable accommodation during their stay in the metropolis. Splendid as is the Poly's scheme, it need not necessarily be the extent of our hospitality and at least a banquet ought to be given to the winners.

'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

The results at the Cambridge Freshmen's Sports were not so promising, taken all round, as at Oxford. There was little difference in some of the performances on paper, but Oxford's advantage appears to lay in the possibilities of L. C. Hall, the Rhodes' scholar. Cambridge, however appear to have a very useful high jumper in A. C. Bellerby, while the long jumping of C. Armstrong was also excellent and, singularly enough, they both hail from St. Lawrence School, Ramsgate. L. C. Hull was again prominent at the Brasenose College Sports, where he won four events and was second in another, his best performance being in the 120 yards handicap, which he won from scratch in 12 2/5 secs.

PAPER CHASING.

That we are now fairly launched on the paper-chasing season was well brought home by the important events decided last week-end. A. H. Pearson the Inter 'Varsity cross-country champion, led his team of cantabs to victory against the Blackheath Harriers, and Oxford also beat the South London Harriers. in spite of the standing down of B. P. B. Mais, the Derby runner who was an onlooker.

RELAY RACING.

One of the most important matters discussed at the recent annual general meeting of the National Cross-County Union was in regard to the constitution of teams for Relay Races. Many so-called club teams during the past season were specially got together for the occasion, which is got "playing the game." The Cross-County Union intend bringing forward a proposition that only first claim members of the clubs they represent shall be eligible for team and relay races, and this ought to meet with the approval of the A. A. A. Of course this will only apply to inter club competition and will not effect relay racing between towns, districts, counties, &c.

WRESTLING.

Britishers were delighted when Joe Rogers came forward for the purpose of making one of the ent

Arsenal match at Stamford Bridge and no less than 60,000 spectators were present. Chelsea played a real good game and though a man short for a good portion of the second half, won by 2 goals to 1. On the day's play there is no reason why Chelsea should not retain a position in the First League. As to other matches, Manchester United reaped still another victory (4-3) on entertaining Everton while the biggest victory of the day was Liverpool's 6 goals to 0 a triumph over Notts county. St. Mirren could only draw (2-2) on visiting Glasgow Rangers and as Dundee beat Third Lanark (1-0) Dundee now heads the Scottish League table with 22 points for 13 games.

CRICKET.

His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar, or "Ranji" as he is still fondly spoken of by the cricket public, is again in England. Mr. A. C. Maclaren met the famous Indian Cricketer at Dover and no doubt they had a pleasant chat over past deeds on the cricket field. Ranji says he is as fond of cricket as ever and advises young players to lose no chance of standing up to good bowling. The great ex-Cambridge and Sussex batsman may be in England for six or eight months (he is here under medical advice) and it is not beyond the realms of possibility that he may take some part in first class cricket before returning.

WHAT OF OUR TEAM NOW?

"One swallow does not make a summer," but the way the new blood in the M. C. C. team now in Australia is asserting itself, is very satisfactory. K. L. Hutchings, J. N. Crawford, Hobbs and Hardstaff may not catch the eye like Hayward, Tyldesley, Hirst and C. B. Fry, but they are all young players of very great possibilities and the writer feels confident they will all return with enhanced reputations. The doings of the Englishmen against South Australia this week makes one hopeful. It is a very fast pitch at Adelaide and to find four men making centuries A. O. Jones 119, Braund 160, Hardstaff 135 and J. N. Crawford 114, shows that the Englishmen have soon adapted themselves to new conditions. Braun is an old stager and his success creates no surprise. Jones failed on the fast pitches when in Australia before so that his success now is very pleasing. That Hardstaff and Crawford appear to be quite at home gives more grounds for satisfaction and ought to reassure those who feared the latter, would be handicapped by the glare on his glasses as though a green shade or panama would not meet the situation. Once the South Australian total (343) was passed (with only four wickets down) hard hitting was the order and the spectators saw some rapid scoring. The fifth hundred was made in 40 mins. and the sixth in 24 mins. Crawford was particularly aggressive, making his fifty in 24 mins. and his century in 53 mins. and his full score in 58 mins. his hits including three 6's, and eighteen 4's. In justice to the Australian it must be remembered that the thunder showers were enough to make the ball slippery, while the pitch was none the worse. With 660 runs up for eight, the English skipper declared the innings closed and getting the Australians out again for 134, gained a splendid win, Crawford was a great factor and his 5 wickets for 40 runs makes one hopeful that the Surrey crack will be very much to the fore.

THE TURF.

Visitors from over-seas countries frequently express surprise that some of our chief races at Newmarket can only be partly viewed from the Grand Stands. The Cesarewitch is a glaring example and it does strike the average man as absurd that a course should be used which only allows of about half the race being seen. Mr. Hugh Astley recently submitted a proposal to the Stewards of the Jockey Club, that the course should be altered, but the answer was "we do not feel inclined to alter such an old-established race." This is very unsatisfactory and clinging to old traditions can easily be carried too far. It is possible to lay out magnificent course at Newmarket so as to meet all requirements and still give spectators a view of the racing from start to finish. It would also be better if the officials always had the jockeys under observation and it is really time "the powers that be" showed more inclination to move with the times. Racing now-a-days is very different to what it was when events like the Cesarewitch were first run, when most of the sportsmen who attended Newmarket Heath were mounted on backs, so that getting to and from the various starting and finishing points was rather enjoyable.

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING.

Some day we may have enough broad-minded men in Parliament to pass a law to legalise betting. The statistics of the pari-mutuel system in France during 1907 ought to make some of our M. P.'s think seriously over the subject. No less than £12,000,000 passed through the totalisators, the Government getting 8 per cent or about £1,000,000. This was put to such useful purposes as charity donations £240,000, improving the breed of horses £130,000 and £112,000 for assisting agriculture and lesser sums for other matters. A Royal Commission has declared that betting itself is not illegal and save a few faddists, it is recognised that it will never be stopped. It is a pity, therefore, it is not officially recognised, as fees for bookmakers licenses and percentage of pari-mutuels would bring in very big sums for useful purposes.

RACING.

Lord Derby's run of seconds was just broken on the last day of the Liverpool meeting when Maher rode Burscough to victory in the Ormerod Plate, the last race of the day. Better luck attended the colours of Mr. L. Robinson as he captured the two chief events on the concluding day. The Bedouin accounting for the Grosvenor Cup while the Liverpool Nursery Stakes went to Rushcutter from a capital field. Halsey rode the latter and he is rapidly nearing his century of winning mounts. Rushcutter is by Persimmon—Curbstone and he showed brilliant speed after losing a lot at the turn.

Nothing of special moment happened at Leicester, the Auction Nursery Handicap and the Selling Handicap Plate of 500 sovs being the chief events. The former went to Lord Ellesmere's Invitation, while the other race was won by Marcobrunner, the property of Mr. A. Leslie, from fifteen rivals. Big fields are usually associated with the Derby meeting and this was the order this week. No fewer than 22 youngsters contested the Chesterfield Nursery Plate in which the top weight division were prominent. The spoils went to Mr. A. B. Walker's Llangwon—an outsider from French Partridge. This makes the fifth success of Llangwon in nine races and the colt is evidently some class.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Plague Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechu Sabha a large gathering of about 2,000 people consisting of mill-hands, labourers and other backward classes took place on Sunday evening in the big compound of Antonio Da Silva Anglo-Portuguese School at Dadar under the Presidentship of Dr. Dadarkar, L. M. & S., J. P., when Dr. Turner, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay Sanitary Association, delivered a lecture on the causes of plague and how to counteract it. The lecture was illustrated by means of a magic lantern. In the course of his lecture Dr. Turner said that the rat was the source of Plague and the rat flea was the medium which conveyed it from rat to rat and from rat to man. There were four methods of avoiding plague viz., sanitation, rat destruction, evacuation and inoculation. The first two methods though they gave protection were not always feasible but the last method which was the surest preventive remedy was very simple, cheap and within the reach of all. He also impressed upon his audience that unless masses were educated in the nature and the causation of plague and in the elementary principles of hygiene it was not possible to arrest the progress of the fell disease amongst them. In conclusion he called upon the people to co-operate with him in his fight against plague and thus arrest its ravages.

Dr. Turner's lecture was translated in Marathi by Mr. K. A. Kalsekar. The latter made a spirited appeal calling upon the audience to have recourse to inoculation the only remedy which gave immunity from plague and thus save their valuable lives.

Dr. Dadarker in his long speech as President gave his own experiences about inoculation and said that was the only safeguard known to science which promised absolute results. He therefore exhorted his audience to have recort to inoculation and save themselves from great suffering and mis ry.

Proceedings terminated after Mr. Korgawker Vakil proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Turner and Dr. Dadarkar.

FACTORY COMMISSION.

Further Evidence.

The Factory Labour Commission met again yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall, Secretariat, the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison presiding. All the members of the Commission were present. The first witness examined was Mr. Cowasji Nowroji of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills. He said that the mills should be allowed to employ working children as half-timers and as adults for two weeks at least prior to their being certified, as this is necessary on account of the scarcity of such labour. Medical examination, in his opinion, will be quite sufficient if it is made twice in a month, at intervals of every 15 days, by the certifying surgeon at the mill.

YOUNG PERSONS.

He was not in favour of creating a class of young persons, as practically, owing to the large numbers of young persons employed in factory any limitation for hours of work, for this class will also compel the adult hands to cease their work unnecessarily; this class is mainly employed in the ring spinning as well as in the carding, as menders, followers, tenters and doffers, etc.

WORKING HOURS.

The working hours of adults should be subject to no restriction. If they are restricted to the hours from sunrise to sunset, this will suit every one alright. If it be decided to restrict hours he would suggest 12 1/2 hours, including the recess of half an hour between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. It should be left to the discretion of the employers to begin and end the work at the hours they wish within the fixed limits.

He was of opinion that some concessions should be allowed to factories when unforeseen accidents take place, or strikes of the hands, or stoppages owing to the replacement of prime-movers, etc.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

The suggestion to obtain Inspectors from England is not approved, as such Inspectors are not properly experienced as regards the climate, or the habits of the Indian working classes. Such experienced men of India as are conversant with the Indian factories and Indian climate should be appointed. There should not be any more stringent law than that now existing. It is not advisable to maintain any special register for "young persons" between the ages of 14 and 16. Their work is not of a continuous character, and there is, therefore, no need to enquire as to their physical fitness. In his opinion the standard of nine years as the minimum age of working children is quite adequate and requires no raising. Hardly any children work continuously for more than four hours in a day. Two weeks' time should be allowed for them to obtain certificates of age and physical fitness, during which time they can safely work without any prejudice whatever. It is most inconvenient to factories employing such labour if they are prohibited from working children before being certified. Further certificates of ages and fitness should be obtained before half-timers are employed for full-time work.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

It is desirable that factory owners should provide elementary education at their own expense for half-time children. Non-working young children are usually not allowed to accompany workers. As they are always stopped at the main entrance gate, no rule is required if this principle is strictly observed. It is not desirable to adopt any further precautions for fencing machinery; the existing rules are adequate. Arrangements should be made to secure uniformity in the administration of the Factory Act throughout India. It is advisable to have full-time Medical Inspectors in Bombay Island as the number of factories exceeds that of any other place in India. The full-time Medical Inspectors will be a good help to the present Inspectors.

Cross-examined by the President, the witness said that it was only by means of legislature that uniformity of work in Factories could be secured. He said that working hours should be limited to 12½ hours at the most.

The President:—Do you find any change in the health of the operatives?

The Witness:—I do not find any change.

The President:—Do you find any skill in the operatives?

The Witness:—I don't find any, but I find that operatives apply themselves more closely to their work.

The President:—Was there any strike in your mill?

The witness:—There was one strike in our mill and that was for the purpose of earning more wages. We had agreed to give them a little more and thus the strike was brought to a close.

Continuing witness said that without giving any notices the operatives strike and pay no attention to the bye-laws of the mill. They say that mill-owners can make any byelaws and they will not be respected unless they are confirmed by Government.

The President:—What are your rules?

The witness:—The mill operatives are bound to give us one month's notice and we are not bound to give them that notice.

The President:—If the hours are limited to 12 1/2 hours, how will it affect the mill industry? Do you think it will be injurious to mill-owners?

The witness:—No. I don't think so. If the hours are limited, the hands will be more regular, more attentive and more healthy.

The next witness examined was Mr. Raniji who represented two mills, the Indian Manufacturing Company and the New Kaiser-Hind Spinning and Manufacturing Company. He said:

It was absolutely necessary to allow children, on half-time, to work in a mill prior to undergoing examination for certificates of physical fitness as well as of age. Should the production of such certificates be rendered compulsory, at least a month's time for the purpose will be sufficient, with a view to avoid abuse of the concession given. Assuming that a half-timer is required to procure a certificate of physical fitness to work as an adult on full-time, witness thinks the thumb mark of the employee on the last given certificate will be ample identification of any half-timer examined and rejected as physically unfit for full-time. He was in favour of the creation of a class of "young persons." These persons are necessarily required, and the want of them will eventually results in the closing of a mill. The hours of adult labour should be restricted between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6-30 P.M., including half an hour recess between 9 and 10 A.M. to take food, and half an hour between 2 and 3 P.M. for either food or rest, as some of the labourers take food in the morning, while others take it in the afternoon. He does not approve of the suggestion to fix a maximum number of hours, and to leave it to the discretion of individual employers to settle the time for commencement and termination of the day's work.

Cross-examined by the President, the witness said that he was at the very beginning opposed to long hours' work. The mill operatives, he said, were like birds of passage. They work for sometime in one mill and then they clear away for work in another mill.

Mr. Vithaldas:—What do you think of the operatives? Are they independent?

The witness:—No. The operatives are like a flock of sheep. Everything depends on the Jobber. He controls them.

Mr. F. Meyers, of David and Standard Mills said in his evidence that the working hours of adults should not be limited, and from personal observation during the last 20 years he did not find the physique of the adult workers affected in any way. He was not aware of any illegal employment or of its effects on young persons between the age of 12 and 14, but was of opinion that it is desirable to create a special class of young persons, i.e., intermediate between half-timers and adults, their hours of labour being restricted to 12½ hours, exclusive of the half hour stoppage in the middle of the day.

MINIMUM AGE.

He thinks the minimum age for children to work as half-timers should be raised from 9 to 10 years. It is necessary to have both age and physical fitness certificates before employing any child in a factory. Before children (who have hitherto worked half-time) are allowed to work full-time, it is necessary to have them certified both for age and physical fitness. No child should be made to work in double sets, and a law should be prescribed to work children only in regular sets, morning and afternoon. Factory owners should not be called upon to provide elementary education for children working in their factories.

CERTIFYING SURGEON.

Certificates of physical fitness as well as of age should be required prior to the employment of children as half-timers, and again before their employment as full-timers. No child should be employed without first getting a certificate of age and physical fitness, and no time-limit should be given, in order that no loophole may be given for illegal employment of any child for a single day. In order to secure medical examination of half-timers Government should appoint a full-time certifying Surgeon who will be paid by Government, and no fees should be levied by the certifying Surgeon on the factory owners. Certifying Surgeon should visit each and every mill in his district once a week. It is desirable to create a class of young persons and their ages should be limited from 14 to 17 years and they should be restricted to 12 1-2 hours actual work. The legal working hours should be restricted from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. with one stoppage of half hour in the middle of the day from 1 to 1-30 p.m. It should not be left to the discretion of each individual employer to fix the commencement and the termination of the day's work.

Witness was of opinion that the cotton spinning mills should receive special treatment in respect of hours of labour for the following reasons:—The mill-hands, although working 13 hours at present, have every latitude for working as they like without any restrictions. From observations taken during the last 20 years, he finds that no employe works more than two hours at a stretch. They go out in the mill compound when they like for smoking, drinking and natural purposes, and stop out from 15 to 30 minutes at a time. The doffer boys in all the departments of the mill, also the pieciers in the ring and mule departments, as a rule go out after every doffing which means on an average every 1½ hours. Besides they take their meals during the working hours inside the mill, but never during the half hour stoppage. All the mill-hands stop away from work whenever they feel inclined to do so without asking leave.

It is not at all advisable to obtain Inspectors for factory work in India from England. He does not consider there is any necessity for Factory Inspectors to receive training in England.

FACTORY ACT.

Witness said it was not expedient to introduce a rigid Factory Act in India similar to the one in operation in Lancashire, where the work-people are of steady and regular habits, as the operatives here are of very irregular habits, and abstain from work for lengthy periods, and visit their native villages at odd times during the year to perform their various religious and other ceremonies. He was of opinion that the hours of work for women should not be restricted. They attend work at any hour in the morning, between 7 and 9 a. m., owing to their domestic duties, and leave in the evening from 6 to 6-30 p.m. The 1 1-2 hour's midday stoppage now in force is a great hardship on these poor people as they barely work 8 1-2 hours per day, and are thus prevented from earning better wages. No woman is prevented from going home at any time during the day for nursing her infant. In case any factory attempts to prevent them they avoid work in such factory. The labour market for mill-hands in Bombay is always short; therefore several mills try and evade the Factory Act. It is a well-known fact that in several mills in Bombay the women (reelers) are called upon to work every Sunday, and also during the 1 1-2 hour's interval in the middle of the day, on account of the insufficiency of this class of labour. The physique of the women working in cotton mills is exceptionally good, and far better than that of the men. Therefore, he suggested that the 1 1-2 hour's stoppage should not be enforced. If this suggestion is carried out, he feels confident that it will not in the least affect the physique of the women, as even then the actual working hours of a woman, working from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., will only be 10 1-2 hours, and not even 11 hours as allowed by the Factory Act at present.

The next witness examined was Mr. John Taylor, Manager of the Elphinstone Mills. He said that his mills work from 5-30 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. Half an hour at noon is allowed for recess. He was of opinion that these hours are too long. It must be admitted that the work-people spend a lot of time at the latrines and having their food, fetching drinking-water, etc. So long as the hours are so excessive, we can only expect that the work-people will spend much time away from their machines. It is impossible for any man to attend to his machine from 5-30 to 12 without a break, and then come on again from 12-30 P. M. to 7-30 P.M. Therefore he should say, in connection with the question whether the working hours of adult males should be limited, if a boy of 14 years of age is to be considered an adult, the reply was "yes." But he would prefer the special class of young persons: this class to consist of women and boys and girls between the age of 14 and 18 or 20 if necessary. If this special class is created, there will be no necessity to limit the hours of work of adults as there will be sufficient "young persons" to regulate the hours during which the machinery works. He would recommend a day of 12 hours from 6 a. m. to 6 p.m. (Standard Time) with a recess of 1½ or 1 hour at noon and for Saturday 6 to 3 p. m. The time from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. on Saturday to be used for cleaning all machinery and to be compulsory. All Sundays to be regular holidays; in addition a reasonable number of days in the year should be allowed for holidays, say about 10 or 12 instead of the "one day" allowed at present. He does not approve of the proposal to fix the working hours from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m. provided the operatives do not work more than 12 hours in any 24. If 12 hours is to be the maximum why not fix the proper times for starting and stopping?

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTH.

He thinks the age for a child to begin work ought not to be less than 10 or 11 years, but it is very difficult to tell their ages. We shall in a few years be able to obtain certificates of birth; then it will be advisable to make the production of certificates compulsory and these certificates will also be useful to prove the age of young persons when they reach 18 years, as in English mills. With regard to elementary education for half-timers, he thinks employers should provide it, because it is to the employers' interest to make his child-workers better able to understand their work as they grow up.

CLEANING THE MILLS.

Witness said it was very necessary to keep the mills clean. He would recommend that the law make it compulsory to clean the mills every Saturday, all at one time, between the hours of 3 and 6 p. m. Also all mills ought to be limewashed once each year. Discretion should be allowed to the local inspectors and to individual employers as to how the various mills should be ventilated, because it will be difficult to fix a standard to suit all cases. Pure water should be used for the purpose of humidifying. Latrine accommodation as at present would be sufficient if urinals were insisted upon, and he thinks they ought to be.

The Commission then adjourned.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the University at 5-45 p. m. on Thursday, the 19th December 1907.

BUSINESS.

I. The accompanying representation from Mr. Rango Keshav Sindgikar is placed before the Senate.

II. To consider an application from the Principal Fergusson College, Poona, for a special order of the Senate condoning the deficient attendance of a student of the Previous Class of his College.

It is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A., LL. B., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that a special order be passed under Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act excusing Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Deshpande two days' short attendance in the Previous Class of the Fergusson College during the First Term of the current year.

III. To consider an application from the Principal, College of Science, Poona, for a special order of the Senate condoning the deficient attendance of two students of the F. Ag. Class of his College.

It is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that a special order be passed under Section 19 of the Indian Universities Act excusing Messrs. Gulam Hyder Mahomed Bachal Balooch and Fakirmahomed Nanji Bagichavala three and five days' short attendance respectively in the F. Ag. Class of the College of Science during the First Term of the current year.

IV. To consider the desirability of requiring students to pass the First L.M. & S. Examination before appearing for the Second Examination.

It is hereby notified that Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M., has given due notice of his intention to propose, that as recommended by the Faculty of Medicine and the Syndicate, the words "of which the first and second may be passed at one and the same time" occurring in Regulation 2 in Medicine (page 102 of the Calendar for 1907-08) and the words "having qualified for admission to, or" occurring in Regulation 13 (2) (page 103) be "expunged."

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Health Camps along the Sea Face.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Chambers, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, the President, occupying the Chair.

PROTECTION FROM RINDERPEST.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 19th November last, directing the attention of their President to the fact that a serious outbreak of rinderpest occured among the cattle in the Pinjropies of Bhiwandi, Valaind, Raita and Chimbore in the Thana District in the year 1906, and forwarding the report of a Committee appointed by the Government to devise measures for the detection of such outbreaks and the prevention of the movement of diseased cattle from the Presidency into Bombay Island, or from Bombay Island into the Presidency. The report of the Committee was published in our Monday's issue.

Sir D. M. Petit moved the appointment of a Committee to report on the subject in consultation with the Commissioner. He said there were several important points in the report of the Government Committee which required to be thoroughly threshed out.

Sir Balchandra Krishna in seconding the proposition said the Committee's recommendations, if carried out, would entail an enormous expenditure on the Corporation which the present condition of the city did not justify. He trusted that the Committee, which they were now going to appoint, would consider the subject very carefully.

Dr. Sukhia was of opinion that there was not the slightest necessity for creating such a large establishment as suggested by the Government Committee. An outbreak of disease, like rinderpest, did not continue for an appreciably long time in Bombay, and hence any such establishment was unnecessary.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said the recommendations of the Committee were of a most astonishing character. The report contained nothing else but a series of recommendations. There was no statistics for the purpose of showing why this big department consisting of so many big officers were needed. The Corporation certainly had a right to expect from a Committee of this character that when they made such recommendations they would give their reasons for them and also facts and figures showing the spread of the disease, &c. It seemed to him that in this respect the report was lame and inconclusive. Again, the most wonderful thing about these recommendations was that it was proposed that the department should be quite independent of their Health Department. He did not see why that should be so.

The proposition was carried.

TEMPORARY PLAGUE QUARTERS ALONG SEA FACE.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved the appointment of a Committee to consider the report of the Government Committee on the question of demolishing or moving to other sites the temporary plague quarters erected along the Sea Face, Bombay. The report has already been published.

Sir Bhalchandra said the report had come as a very great surprise to the public of Bombay. He was sorry to say that the members of the Committee, able officers though they were, did not take into consideration the conditions which at present existed in the city. Had they done so they would not have recommended the abolition of the Health Camps. The Sea Face was the only site available for health camps in the city and thousands of people took advantage of them every year during the prevalence of plague. To demolish the camps would be equivalent to depriving the people of a very good means of saving them selves from an attack of plague. He was sure the Government would not adopt such policy in view of the solicitude expressed by His Majesty the King-Emperor himself for the people in the calamity which had overtaken them in the shape of plague and also in view of the sympathetic message addressed to the people by the present Governor of Bombay. He believed in the efficacy of inoculation against plague and thought that if all Bombay could be inoculated they would get rid of plague. But it was not possible that all Bombay could be inoculated at once and it was necessary in order to prevent people from falling victims to the plague that they should have health camps. It was cruel on the part of the Committee to have recommended the abolition of the health camps, and more cruel on the part of the Government to adopt such policy.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseetji seconded the proposition.

The Hon Sir Pherozeshah said it was at his instance that the Corporation passed a resolution allowing Mr. Shepherd to be appointed as a member of the Committee. Had he then known what was coming out he would have cut off his right hand rather than move that resolution. It never occurred to him that it was intended to remove the camps irrespective of anything being done to find other suitable sites for them. The Government letter which proposed the appointment of the Committee stated that it would "consider the possibility of abolishing or moving to other sites the temporary plague quarters erected on the Sea Face." He thought the Committee had not considered the large question of finding suitable sites for health camps. The ways of the Government were sometimes peculiar. They now considered the location of health camps on the Sea Face as an unsightly thing. But they forgot that formerly the same place was used by them for stabling Remount horses. Their action in that respect became such a scandal that the whole city cried out against it and the Government had eventually to remove the stables. Now, it had been an admitted fact that as one means of combating the plague it was necessary that people should go out of infected localities and live in open spaces. This measure of evacuation was again insisted upon by the last Commission on plague. Not only so, but their Health Officer once went to the length of suggesting that the people should be moved out to sea and live in boats during the prevalence of plague. It was most disappointing that while the Government was now trying to strain its utmost nerves to stamp out plague it should itself recommend the abolition of health camps. He was always somewhat sceptical whenever the plea was put forward that Government officials were hard worked. It seemed to him that the officials working in this Committee must have been really very hardworked so as not to be able to devote time and trouble to the consideration of the question of providing other suitable sites for health camps in place of those recommended by them for abolition. He was certain that their present Governor could not have sanctioned such policy after knowing the present condition of the city with regard to health camps. Another question that arose in his mind was, how was it that the Government dealt with the Kennedy Sea Face as if it had a right over it. So far as he knew the property was vested in the Improvement Trust.

The Hon. Mr. Bunn said the Kennedy Sea Face was vested in the Improvement Trust, but it was not allowed to build upon it without the permission of the Government. As to these health camps the sites on the Sea Face were taken up from the Trust by the Municipal Commissioner under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act. Under that Act the Commissioner could take up any vacant piece of land for that purpose.

Proceeding, Sir Pherozeshah said it seemed to him that the Government had no power to interfere in the matter.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji said that the Government had already issued notices for the removal of some of the health camps.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Cowasji thought it was through some over-sight that the Government had not consulted the Corporation in the matter before issuing its resolution. He moved an amendment that the Government be requested to defer action till they heard from the Corporation on the subject.

Mr. C. V. Mehta seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola suggested a rider to the effect that the Corporation regretted that the Government should have issued order and taken action on the subject without previously obtaining the views of the Corporation as requested by them.

Sir Balchandra accepted the order.

Mr. Cowasji thereupon withdrew his amendment, and Sir Bhalchandra's proposition with the rider was then put to the vote and carried.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. EDWARDES.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah moved:

"That in parting with Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Corporation desires to place on record their high and cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the City during the tenure of his office, short as it has been, of his firm and comprehensive grasp of a variety of complicated and difficult Municipal matters and of the conspicuous ability, zeal and judgment which he has invariably brought bear in dealing with them, combined with a strict sense of impartiality and independence which, in cordial co-operation with the Corporation, has done much to raise the whole tone of Municipal Administration and to prepare the way for further permanent improvements."

He said when Mr. Edwardes was appointed Acting Municipal Commissioner it was thought he might prove to be a very young Commissioner, and a very weak Commissioner. The pen of youth very seldom impressed him. It was one of those things which improved by time. When Pitt was charged with being young when he came to office he laughingly said that he would improve by time. But Sir Pherozeshah felt sure that youth was no bar to the appointment of a young gentleman to the post of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, because he knew that one of the best officers that they had ever had, came when he was young. He referred to Sir Charles Cliffords. He must say that there was one fallen for which the Corporation was peculiarly grateful to the Government and it was that it always gave them one of their best men to fill the post of Commissioner. Youth had not proved to be a conclusive argument against Mr. Edwardes. On the other hand, so far from having a weak Commissioner in Mr. Edwardes they found him as firm, strong, independent and impartial Commissioner as any that they had before (Hear hear). It was with some wonder that he watched the way in which Mr. Edwardes approached the heavy and responsible task of carrying out the Municipal administration of this city. He hastily and frankly recognised his position as the constitutional minister of the Corporation, and in whatever he had done he came before the Corporation in the frankest manner possible, and laying all the facts before them asked for their decision. He had abided by the decision of the Corporation loyally and honestly. Sir Pherozeshah then referred to the reports submitted by Mr. Edwardes with regard to the Water Department, the house-fall in the Agiary Lane, the Health Department, etc., and said that in all these matters he had shown a grasp of details of the most intricate and complex character which was always a matter of surprise to him, so short was the tenure of his office as the Municipal Commissioner. In conclusion he expressed the hope that it would fall to their lot to welcome Mr. Edwardes as their permanent Commissioner in time to come. (Applause).

Dr Sukhia seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna endorsed the views expressed by Sir Pherozeshah.

Mr. F. C. Harrison said Mr. Edwardes had conducted the affairs of the Corporation with great tact and ability.

Mr. James MacDonald said there was a very general feeling that Mr. Edwardes deserved the highest praise.

The resolution was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Edwardes thanked the Corporation most cordially for the resolution they had passed. He confessed that when he first came there he was a little doubtful as to how he would be able to carry out the very important and difficult piece of work. But he must say that all the proposals which he put forward had always been received with courtesy, and even when the individual members of the Corporation differed from him they expressed their opinions with courtesy and allowed him time to consider the matter. Generally they came to a compromise satisfactory to both parties. He thanked them as a body and individually for the kindly way in which they had received his six months' service. (Applause).

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

GOVERNMENT SIGNALLERS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to place the following facts concerning the Bombay Telegraph Department before the Public in the hope that they will attract the attention of those that are in a position to do something towards the alleviation of the miseries of the present working staff:—

As is well known the Department owing to the peculiar nature of its work has to toil night and day without interruption. The working hours of the staff have accordingly to be so regulated as to mitigate as far as possible the great hardships involved under those unnatural and exacting conditions. Care has to be taken not only to see that the staff is adequate to cope with the immense volume of business that has to be daily disposed of with promptitude and precision but that the working hours assigned to the members of this unfortunate staff do not react prejudicially on their constitution and health. Apart from humanitarian principles, so persistently insisted upon by Government Legislation throughout the world, it would indeed be no economy for Government to subject an inadequate staff to such a cruel and unnatural pressure of continued exertion as to effectually impair and dissipate the usefulness and efficiency of expert and trained hands with such a highly specialised nature of duties.

Yet such is the unfortunate condition of the Bombay Telegraph Staff. The strain on the hands is as unbearable as it is cruel. The mortality among the working staff for some years has kept at a consistently high figure and there have been numerous cases of temporary and permanent incapacitation brought about by the concentration of all the adverse circumstances herein recounted. Even the most trifling mistakes are punished with a fine, the officials being exceptionally alert in the art of fault-finding. A general crusade of transfer to the mofussil of the useful and experienced portion of the staff has been started. Not only is the tiffin interval limited to twenty minutes but a rigid ruling enforces the staff to finish up their tiffins by 1-30 p.m. which makes it impossible for many to avail themselves of this absolutely necessary opportunity owing to the practical impossibility of leaving their instruments in a body. Such being the case many have to toil on without any alimentation and yet sustain the pressure of heavy business and afford complete satisfaction under such trying conditions. A more lamentable climax could not have been reached. But this is not all. When the accumulation of work is excessive (as it very often is) the staff is compulsorily detained for prolonged hours' both in the day and at night over and above the regulation standard with perfect unreasonableness. In spite of a specific order of the Director-General allowing three hours' rest to the staff on night duty the Bombay staff is denied of the full benefit of this privilege.

Further by way of adding insult to injury the leave regulations are so tightened as to secure respite only in case of absolute collapse and even the success in this case depends upon the mercy or correctness of the judgment of the Presidency Surgeon which in some cases has proved far from being erratic in the case of those who though not actually under a collapse are yet on the way to it. Applications for leave have to be filled over six months in advance and compliance with these requests has been observed to follow in a manner unlike that of in any Government office in India. If rests and breaks in the monotonous and tiresome hum-drum routine of an office like the Telegraph are inseparable from hard work this unprecedented rigidity of the leave policy is totally inexplicable.

Circumstances of a parallel nature brought about a strike among the Government signallers at Calcutta and their grievances had to be redressed by Government after full consideration of their reasonable demands. It speaks well for the Bombay staff, if even when long goaded to such measures, they heroically bear their degradation with courage and manliness.

It seems so true of them as it has been of the military force. "Their's not to reason why Their's but to obey and die" But surely such heroism and galauntry need not have been so cruelly extorted from a mere non-combatant force and surely there is room for more humane treatment of this most deserving portion of His Majesty's service. The signallers in Bombay do not plead for exceptional treatment. But whatever might be the methods and systems adopted for the sake of economy and efficiency I think it will be generally agreed that those methods and systems should be so devised as to press as gently and humanely as possible on the worsing staff consistently with the little dignity usually assigned to rational human nature.

A VICTIM.

Bombay, December 2.

THE UNREST IN THE CHURCH.

A Legal Opinion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the article which appeared in your issue of this morning, it appears there are several misapprehensions with regard to the controversy between the Bishop and his clergy which your article will not tend to dispel. There is little doubt there is an appeal to the Metropolitan from any order of the Bishop of Bombay and the fact that the Bishop has not taken an Oath of Canonical obedience to the Metropolitan has no bearing on the controversy except to show that the Bishop, while punishing others for offences which do not exist, has himself committed a breach of the law. For, by certain Sections of an Act of Parliament relating to the government of this country, it is specifically provided that the Bishops of Bombay for the time being shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such bishopric or at the time of their respective consecrations as Bishop take an oath of obedience to the Bishop of Calcutta. That the Bishop of Bombay is a suffragan of Calcutta is not therefore merely a commonly held opinion but a fact established by Act of Parliament. It should also be understood that the claim of the Bishop of Bombay, which is being resisted, is to exercise powers and jurisdiction beyond those of other Anglican Bishops, and in effect reserved only to the Pope, by authority inherent in his office, and that this claim, and indeed his claim to any authority inherent in his office, is also negatived by the same Statute, which further provides that the Bishop of Bombay shall not have or use any jurisdiction, or any episcopal functions whatever in India or elsewhere but such as shall from time to time be limited to him by His Majesty by his Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom. Another mistake you suggest is that his Lordship can alone be made legally answerable for breach of contract to the tune of Rs. 3,000 for the dismissal of Mr. Bonney. It is certain the claim for compensation which will be made in the Civil Courts if the dismissal is insisted upon, will not only be against the Lord Bishop, but the other members of the Additional Clergy Society as well, and will be for a sum considerably in excess of Rs. 3,000.—Yours, &c.,

"VERILAS."

THE DESTITUTE CHILD.

THE children of destitution we have always with us. We see them in Town and Country, and the newspapers teem with cases which show how tremendous is the task that still remains for social reformers before the Waif ceases out of the land. Especially in the Old Country, with its overcrowded population (558 to the square mile!) there is a strenuous demand for ever more effort. Every large city has its "East End" or slum area, and wherever the slum is there is the underfed, badly clad neglected boy or girl. One may well thank God that rescue agencies are resolutely up and doing to save England from the scandal of the neglected little one. Among these rescue agencies Dr. Barnardo's Homes stand in the very front rank. Their Ever Open Doors are ready, as for 41 years they have been, to receive any child that can plead need. Small wonder that the King of Denmark is reported to have said that his visit to the well-known Stepney Causeway was his most interesting experience in London! The figures and facts which deal with this remarkable work of preventive effort form a romance of Home Missions. It is with mingled feelings of pride and of shame (pride that help should be so ready: shame that help should be so necessary!) that one reads of a rescued family which always numbers about 8,000 Boys and Girls; of 2,928 admissions in one year (9 every single day) and of 18½ separate Branches for different classes of the stranded and destitute! The homes have 1,100 Babies under their care and 1,150 who are in some way or other Afflicted (crippled, blind, deaf and dumb, deformed, etc.). They are the biggest child-emigration agency in the world, sending out as they do 1,300 every year to Canada and the Colonies. Already they have so sent out 19,727 young people—once actually destitute, now in 98 cases out of every 100 self supporting and prosperous colonists. The Homes thus form an Imperial Agency which benefits the Colonies by a supply of strong, industrious and well-conducted young people who strengthen the links of connection between Old England and her dependencies abroad.

The Homes board-out in rural households some 4,800 of their 8,000 inmates, thus helping to restore to the country some part of the population which the crowded cities had stolen. Nor are they merely London agencies; in 13 different cities and towns throughout the United Kingdom their doors stand open. Children have been admitted to the Homes of widely varied nationalities. During the past 16 years alone, for instance, Africa sent to the Homes 36 children, America 130, Australasia 20, and the West Indies 30. Boys and Girls from various cities and districts in India have also been admitted and cases from Ceylon, Hong Kong, Singapore, and other outposts of the Empire figure in their Admission Registers.

Needless to say, it requires an army of supporters to keep this splendid work going. For Food Alone we learn that £240 a day is necessary! As was the case throughout the whole of the late Dr. Barnardo's 40 years of active labours, the Homes are Voluntary Institution: there is no State aid, and their investments are not sufficient to pay their Food Bill for two days. Mr. William Baker, M.A., LL.B., the Honorary Director of the Homes, sits daily at the receipt of custom at 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E., and we are sure he will be delighted, "especially at the Christmas Season," to hear from any of our readers who sympathise to the extent of a cheque or postal order!

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMM

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VELVET GOWNS AT AUTEUIL.

At Auteuil, a few days ago, all the notable leaders of society in Paris were to be seen in the Tribune des Dames, and the costume worn were of rare beauty and elegance, writes our lady correspondent. The number of velvet costumes was extraordinary and especially of black velvet. Princess Nicolas of Greece was present, and wore a perfectly cut gown of dark purple velvet, her picturesque taffetas hat being in the same shade trimmed with large velvet pansies. Another smart black velvet gown was accompanied by a large cloche hat in black, with a lovely rose resting on the brim, close to the front; while an effective gown in pure white and a white toque to match looked extremely well, and tucked away amongst the laces of the blouse there was a cluster of beauty roses. Princess Daleep-Singh wore a smart tailor-made gown of violet panne with a touch of dark cerise in her hat, and the Grand Duchess Vladimir wore a handsome toilette of black taffetas, astrakhan, and chinchilla. This mixture of astrakhan and chinchilla is one of the new ideas of this season, and it is very effective.

CHINCHILLA AND ERMINE.

At Auteuil, at this particular meeting a great deal of chinchilla was worn, in connexion with astrakhan, with sealskin, and with ermine; the latter combination of furs being a new idea, and one which has found much favour in the eyes of some most elegante Parisiennes. One black velvet gown, worn by a popular actress belonging to the Vaudeville Theatre, was accompanied by a long stole and "Granny" muff in the two furs just mentioned; ermine formed the groundwork, and it was edged with chinchilla; at regular intervals small ermine beads resting on tassels formed with tails made their appearance, and both muff and stole were lined with oyster-white satin and with frills of old yellow Mechlin. Fine braidings carried out in the narrowest of narrow soutache were to be seen on many of the more elaborate tailor-made gowns, and these lovely braidings were frequently accompanied by bands of narrow furs, such as mink or sable. Narrow bands of fur are exceedingly fashionable this winter on cloth and velvet dresses and in mink or nut-brown materials they look very attractive indeed.

THE MOTORING HAT.

The new motoring hats are very picturesque, and at the same time, they are most comfortable. Many piquant and dainty little models are being shown in the shops, and particularly tempting are the designs in deep grey, elephant, and brown shades, as they do not readily show dust. These hats are usually trimmed with wings or choux of velvet or silk, and the veils draped round them are held in place by large beaded ornamental pins. Sometimes that hat will be all grey, including the wings and veil, while the big pins furnish the only touch of colour; but in other models a veil of contrasting colour is used. One smart design seen recently was of soft silvery grey felt, with a chou of blue velvet at the side, and an enveloping veil of blue, caught by pins with large blue and silver heads, made an effective finish. Another becoming hat was in grey crepe de chine, trimmed with two shaded grey wings, and accompanied by a grey veil. Toques of moleskin, with veils to match and choux of a contrasting colour, are among the Parisian styles for motoring wear.

BOMBAY MAN IN AUSTRALIA.

Five Years' Imprisonment.

At the Perth W. A. Supreme Court criminal sittings on Tuesday, November 12, before Mr. Justice Burnside, Abdullah, a Mohammedan and a native of Bombay, pleaded not guilty to having, at Middalya on September 11, unlawfully discharged a loaded fire-arm with intent to kill one George Frederick Egan. A second count against the accused charged him with having attempted to strike Egan with a projectile with intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

Mr. G. T. Wood prosecuted, and the accused was not defended by counsel.

George Frederick Egan, manager of Middalya Station, stated that accused was formerly employed at that station as cook. On September 4 he left to go to another station, but returned on September 10, and asked to be re-engaged as cook. Witness, however, refused his request. Witness next saw accused early on the following morning. He (witness) was standing close to the kitchen door of the homestead, and after hearing three shots fired, saw accused standing near the corner of the cowyard fence, pointing a rifle at him. Accused then fired a fourth shot, but the bullet went a little wide of witness, and lodged in the wall of the building. Subsequently, witness discovered a bullet in a tree which was almost in a direct line between witness and accused. Witness called out to accused, who then came out of the cowyard, and kneeling down took aim at witness again. Witness got behind a gate post, and called out to those inside the house to bring out a rifle, and accused thereupon made off towards the river.

E. J. Hearman, owner of Middalya Station, stated that on the morning of the date in question, he heard four rifle shots, and in consequence walked on to the verandah of the station house, when he saw Abdullah walking towards the river, carrying a rifle. Witness followed Abdullah until the latter got some thick scrub. He then returned to the station and procured a rifle and handcuffs, and with two other men and a native boy tracked Abdullah until they came across him standing under a gum tree. Abdullah still had the rifle. Witness told him he would have to give himself up, but Abdullah replied that he would not do so, and further said that he was sorry he had not shot Mr. Egan, and that he would shoot the police or anyone else who tried to capture him. Witness again tried to prevail on Abdullah to give himself up, and fired in his direction to frighten him. Abdullah then cleared off, and witness, leaving some of the men to watch where he went, returned to the station and procured some horses. Subsequently they tracked Abdullah again, and as he was getting a drink at a pool witness seized him from behind and took the rifle from him. The rifle was loaded, and in addition Abdullah had seven cartridges in his possession. Accused was then taken to the homestead and kept a prisoner until handed over to the police.

Further evidence was given for the prosecution by D. O'Connell and A. Stretton.

The accused in defence denied that he asked to be re-engaged by Mr. Egan. On the night of September 10 he had a bottle of whisky in his possession, and got drunk. He remembered nothing more until the following day, when he saw three white men and a black man in pursuit of him. One of them called on him to give himself up, but he did not do so, as he was afraid he would be shot. One of the men fired at him, and he fired back. He knew nothing, however, of the alleged occurrence at the station.

A witness recalled at the instance of the foreman of the jury denied that one of the men who had pursued the accused called out "Shoot him" when he (accused) put his rifle down.

The jury after about half an hour's retirement returned a verdict of guilty.

The accused, in answer to his Honour, said that he had been in Western Australia for 11 years, and had never previously been in trouble.

Addressing Abdullah, his Honour said that the offence of which the jury had found him guilty rendered him liable to a very long term of imprisonment. It was very fortunate for the prisoner that he had missed Mr. Egan when he fired at him. (Prisoner: "I never tried to kill him.") Continuing, his Honour said that he could not accept prisoner's statement that he did not try to kill Mr. Egan, when the jury said that he had done so. The law provided that Abdullah might be imprisoned for the rest of his natural life, and it appeared to his Honour that he was possessed of a character that rendered him not safe to be abroad, especially when he got liquor. He would be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for five years.

Miss ANNIE SHRUBB, an Epsom young woman who, although bedridden, and having only one arm, is regularly engaged in clever fancy work, has received a letter from Miss Knollys, stating that the Queen had purchased a "beautifully dressed doll" that had been sent to her. Several articles that Miss Shrubb had made, including the dressed doll, a cushion cover, and a fancy bag, were recently forwarded to the Queen, who replied that she "admired the work so much that she would like to keep the doll if Miss Shrubb would kindly name a price for it."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

WHERE THE KAISER DINED.

St. George's Hall, where the Kaiser dined on November 14, was built by Edward III., Henry VII. held a great festival there, in the third year of his reign, on a Saturday, his "lucky day," the day on which he had won the battle of Bosworth Field, and the day on which he had entered London and secured his crown. His purpose was to place his family under the immediate protection of St. George; and it is written in Hepworth Dixon's "Royal Windsor" that "everyone in search of fortune flocked to the royal mount from Primate Morton looking for a Cardinal's hat to poet Skelton thirsting for a lancrete's jar of wine." In the reign of Charles II. the hall was turned into a French theatre.

WHY KAISER?

Perhaps some expert in the history of words will kindly explain how we have come to speak of our present Imperial visitor as "the Kaiser." We are not accustomed to refer to the King of Belgium as "the Roi," or to the King of Italy as "the Re," or to the King of Saxony as "Konig." It cannot be urged that the term is distinctive, for there is another European potentate, the Emperor Francis who is "der Kaiser" to his own subjects. Our own curious linguistic practice in this matter is followed in America also.

A ROYAL TALISMAN.

It is interesting to learn, on the evidence of a keen-eyed reporter, that the Kaiser has brought to England the famous Bolsenwellern talisman, which for centuries has been credited with a supernatural power to protect its wearer from harm of any kind. This Imperial talisman, a massive gold ring with a square, dark-coloured stone, which the Emperor is said to wear on the middle finger of his left hand, has a highly romantic history, dating from the far-off days when his ancestors, the Margrafs of Nuremberg, followed their leaders to the capture of the Holy Sepulchre from the Moslems. The ring, which was captured in a hard-fought battle under the walls of Jerusalem, came into the possession of Margraf Ulrich, from whom it has descended to his successors, generation after generation, as a highly prized heirloom. The sentence from the Koran which adorned the ring when worn by Saladin and his successors has been removed and a Latin cross engraved in its place.

RAGGING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

The recent ragging of professors at the University of Paris has many precedents, and many distinguished men have been included among the victims. Sainte-Beuve suffered; he had been supposed to be a Republican, and students of advanced views were indignant because he had accepted preferment from the Emperor. Brunetiere was another object of hostile demonstration, his offence being that he had passed a severe criticism on Zola's novels. The most famous of all the rags, however, was directed against M. Berenger, who had interpellated the Government because of alleged improprieties in the conduct of the Bal des Quat-z-Arts. On that occasion there were barricades in the Latin Quarter, and the Garde Republicaine fired, and there were both killed and wounded.

THE "NEW THEOLOGY" PHRASE.

Mr. J. W. C. Fegan writes to us in connexion with the paragraph referring to the origin of the phrase "new theology" that in a sermon preached in Whitefield's Tabernacle, Tottenham Courtroad, so far back as November 11 1856, Mr. Spurgeon, speaking on "The Absence of Sound Doctrine," and deploring the departure of some preachers of that day from "the records of our Puritan fathers, the articles of the Church of England, and the preaching of Whitefield," exclaimed: We have got "a new theology." New theology? Why; it is anything but a "The-ology"; it is an ology that has cast out God utterly and entirely and enthroned man, as it is the doctrine of man and not of the everlasting God. We want a revival of sound doctrine once more in the midst of the land. It is evident (adds Mr. Fegan) that "the new theology Mr. Spurgeon was combating fifty-one years ago, at any rate, was not Tractarianism, but Latitudinarianism."

THE NAMING OF GOLF BALLS.

To the ordinary player there is, a writer in the "Glasgow News" points out, something almost superhuman in the genius which has been brought to bear on the naming of the different brands of golf balls. The whole realm of the air seems to be represented, for there are Eagles, Buzzards, Kites, Falcons, and Hawks, as well as Swans, Swifts, and Swallows. Even the Roc, which was a fabulous bird, is there, which possibly accounts for some of the equally fabulous scores our friends make. The Homer is another representative of the feathered tribe, and perhaps even the Dux is only prevented from being so too by the illiteracy of its originator. The latest additions, moreover, are known as the Cormorant and the Snipe.

OTHER NAMES.

Other names as well as those of the birds, however, have been found equally suggestive of long flight, as, for instance, the Arrow and the White Flyer; and there is something finely suggestive of victory in names like Wizard, Ace, and Imperial. Admirable, too, is the fine sense of alliterative gradation which induces one company to name its three brands, in order of price, the Colonel, the Captain, and the Corporal. Names taken from makers' surnames or the names of places are seldom either attractive or euphonious, though a notable exception is to be found in the ancient name of the Silvertown balls. Euphony, however, is not always regarded, as is to be seen in the inspiriting name of the old "Oncupo" ball. They might almost have called it the "Tenupandeightoplayo," when they were about it.

A PROBLEM IN BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

One of the most interesting and important questions concerning Biblical sites, the "Homiletic Review" remarks perpetually invites research and persistently evades solution. "Where is the land of Ophir?" Dr. Karl Peters at a recent public meeting in Berlin declared emphatically that this famous Biblical region is located between the Zambesi and Limpopo Rivers. He told his German audience how he has discovered many shafts of ancient goldmines, 500 temples, fortifications, and other ruins of Phœnician origin. Dr. Peters affirms that the coins recently unearthed in Mashonaland belong undoubtedly to the time of King Solomon. His opinion is that no other part of Africa could have exported the ivory, silver, and precious stones which are recorded in the Bible as coming from Ophir.

IN SOUTH ARABIA?

Against this theory, founded as it undoubtedly is on very plausible evidence, Bible students are still likely to maintain, on the testimony of Gen. x. 29, that Ophir was a section of South Arabia. Here, down to the time of Ezekiel, the Phœnicians still landed to procure gold and gems with which those famous sailors and merchants of the ancient world traded in many countries distant from their Syrian shores. Many erudite writers have attempted to indentify Sofala, on the east coast of Africa, with Ophir, while yet others have located it in India. One of the most learned essays written on the subject is from the pen of Professor Hommel, who argued that the ancient land of gold was Arabia Felix.

THE AWFUL EXAMPLE.

Of such was Lord Lyndhurst. He paid a penalty which other men of similar mind should have in remembrance when, knowing that the story of their lives will be wanted, they deliberately lay themselves out to foil their would-be biographers. Campbell applied to Lyndhurst for materials enabling him to include his illustrious contemporary in his lives of the Chancellors. "Materials you shall have none from me," quoth Lyndhurst. "I have burnt every letter and paper which could be useful to any biographer; therefore he is at liberty to follow his own inclination." And Sir Theodore Martin, to whom the world is indebted for the biography which did have to be written, avers that Campbell published his libel on the Chancellor in the full belief that there existed no documents to rise up in judgment against him. But Lyndhurst's clean sweep was not as clean as he had thought, and Sir Theodore managed to secure remains whose existence had been unsuspected. It would have made Lyndhurst unhappy could he have known. "What have I been but a successful lawyer?" he said. "I have been three times Chancellor, and have tried to do something for my country from my place in Parliament. But what is there in that to make the world desire to know anything about me hereafter?" The world did want to know, and does know now.

SOME PROVERBS—GONE WRONG.

The ass that brays most is thought the most of.
Necessity is the mother of intention.
Some are wise but fools are otherwise.
Prosperity gains friends, advertisement gains more.
Many are clothed, but few are dressed.
A man is known by the clothes he wears.
All is not Bass that's bitter.
Never put a gift cigar in the mouth.
Practice makes—us get used to anything.
Where there's a will there's always litigation.
Ignorance is the mother of impudence.
Man proposes, woman—generally rushes at it.
You never know the worth of water till the whisky's too strong.

W. BURTON BAILEY.

—In "London Opinion."

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE PERCY SCOTT INCIDENT.

The "Good Hope," with Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott on board, left recently for Bantry Bay, and there is every reason to believe that in spite of everything which has been said and done, little more will be heard in public of the recent most regrettable incident. In process of time, when the facts of the case become gradually known, the Rear-Admiral's signal will, it is expected, be found to be not such a deliberate act of insubordination as it appeared at first sight. For the sake of the service, and, therefore, of the country as well, it is particularly desirable that the whole business should be forgotten as soon as possible.

THE "DREADNOUGHT."

The departure of the "Dreadnought" from Portsmouth almost on the eve of the arrival there of the German Emperor, has given food for speculation. It is assumed that there was a motive in sending the vessel away from the gaze of the officers and men of the German ships which accompanied the Imperial yacht, but it is difficult to attach any significance to the "Dreadnought" having put to sea last Saturday. The general characteristics of the ship are public property, and every naval Power is now in possession of her principal features, such as effective hitting capacity, speed, and protection—in short, of everything appertaining to her offensive and defensive qualities. In these circumstances, the attempt to impart some hidden meaning to the circumstance of the "Dreadnought" having left Portsmouth just before the German visit may be set down as irresponsible chatter.

THE NEW 12-INCH GUN.

Keen interest has been manifested this week in the delivery at Devonport of the first of the new design of 12-inch guns for the "Temeraire." So much has been heard respecting the potential value of this calibre of gun—ten of which will be mounted in each of the new "Dreadnoughts"—that it may prove instructive to compare its characteristics with those of the Mark VIII. with which the "Majestics" are manned. The extreme length of the new gun is 46ft. 4 1-2 in. or 11ft. longer than the Mark VIII., while its weight is 56 tons 7cwt., compared with 46 tons. Its general construction differs considerably from all previous types of 12-inch guns in having an unusually large breech, with a somewhat sharp taper and a long muzzle. This shape is designed to permit of a charge of 260lbs of cordite to be used, compared with 174lbs in the Mark VIII. The design of the weapon also enables the powerful quick motion breech gear to be worked with the utmost celerity. The muzzle velocity of the new gun is 2,900 feet per second, against 2,369 in the Mark VIII., and the total muzzle energy is 48,000 foot tons, compared with 33,000 foot tons, giving a penetration of 17 inches of steel at 3,000 yards, whereas the penetrative power of the Mark VIII. is 11 1-2 inches at the distance named. The "smashing" power of the improved "Dreadnoughts" with ten of these powerful pieces of ordnance cannot be measured in words.

CRUISER CONSTRUCTION.

The fact of November being the month in which the programme of new construction and refits for the forthcoming financial year is practically settled, accounts, no doubt, for the report that two ships of the "Boadicea" class of cruisers will be provided for in the Navy Estimates of 1908-9. This is the type of vessel which the Admiralty have, as already officially stated, decided to build for service in waters where British warships are not seen so frequently as they were before the reorganisation of fleets and squadrons took effect. Meanwhile sufficient progress has been made with the building of the "Boadicea," at Pembroke Dock, to reveal some of the features of this experimental cruiser. Being of light construction so as to ensure high speed, it is necessary to make special provision for withstanding the bending trains which are a source of danger in ships in which the proportion of length to breadth, or of length to depth is abnormal. The "Boadicea" length is 385 feet, and the beam only 41 feet, giving a draught of 13½ feet, which corresponds with that of the Scouts recently built, and in order, therefore, to give the cruiser a safe margin of structural stability, strakes of high tensile steel plates will be worked into the hull at the level of the upper deck and on each side of the keel in the outer bottom. The longitudinal strength of the hull will also be increased by thicker plating being worked into the middle than at the ends of the ship. Although every reasonable provision appears to have been adopted for associating structural stability with light construction, it will doubtless be considered desirable to subject the "Boadicea" to a series of special tests before laying down other vessels of her class.

NAVAL SHOOTING RANGES.

The gunnery schools at the respective naval depots ports have always experienced certain difficulties in carrying out the necessary gunnery shooting practices, in connection with training their men. This difficulty has been more acute at Plymouth than at Portsmouth, although the latter port has a shooting range not without its inconveniences, especially in the thick or hazy months of winter. At Plymouth more than one accident can be recalled while gunboats have been carrying out gunnery school firings. The position has been eased considerably, however, since a cruiser has been appropriated for taking the gunnery ratings further afield to fire their regulation number of rounds. During summer, or fine weather, the range at the Owers Light can be used, but this is dangerous in the boisterous winter months, and it has been decided that in future the first-class cruiser "Theseus," which is at present the tender of the Plymouth Gunnery School for carrying out gunnery practices, shall proceed to the Longsands range, in the vicinity of the Nore, using Sheerness as its base during the months at the beginning and end of each year. The Longsands range is greatly used by the Home Fleet, and is convenient or either long or short range practices.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION SECRETARIES.

The belief is gaining ground that if Mr. Haldane expects to obtain the services of retired officers who are qualified by experience for the post of secretary to a county association, he must speedily give some indication of the amount of emolument that will be given. We are of opinion that at least £200 a year, exclusive of any earned pension, with a liberal office allowance, will not be excessive in view of the multifarious duties that the secretaries will have to undertake. There is no doubt that beyond occasional meetings of the county associations the onus of running the business will devolve on the secretaries, and apart from a wide experience and knowledge of the work in hand a considerable amount of tact will have to be displayed by the officers concerned. Some people appear to think that any officer who has been a Volunteer Adjutant will be qualified for the post of secretary. We have no hesitation in saying however that the average Volunteer Adjutant is not likely to possess, through no fault of his own, a sufficient knowledge of military office work generally to fit him for the post of secretary to a county association. Besides being able to carry on military correspondence of an ordinary nature, it must be borne in mind that an officer in the position of secretary will have to possess a sound knowledge of paymaster's work, and also that of quartermaster, since a large amount of correspondence and accounts in connection with pay, stores, clothing, and equipment will pass through his office. In fact, he will have to be a trinity in unity in order to perform his duties efficiently, and his appointment will certainly not be a sinecure. It may be safely said that there are few officers, either on the active or retired list, who possess in a marked degree all the qualifications required in the post of secretary to a county association, if we perhaps except officers who have commanded batteries of artillery for any length of time. In such a position an officer has not only to perform the duties of the orderly-room, assisted by his clerks, but he is practically the paymaster and quartermaster of his battery, and unless he is well acquainted with the duties connected with these branches he will in a short time find himself considerably out of pocket when his accounts are subjected to the usual audits. Apparently some £30,000 to £100,000 will pass through the hands of a secretary of one of these county associations in connection with the various units of the territorial Army in the county, and we strongly urge the associations not to depend entirely on the War Office for the selection of their secretaries, but to make inquiries direct from officers of rank under whom any candidate for the post may have served. War Office reports as a rule either exaggerate or minimise an officer's real qualifications, and partiality, favour, and affection are as yet not banished from this Department of State.

HORSE BREEDING IN ENGLAND.

In his speech at Scarborough on dealing with the question of horse breeding, the Earl of Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, pointed out that it was generally admitted that this industry was in a most unsatisfactory condition, and from statistics at hand there were 10,000 less foals dropped this year than last. We would suggest that the President of the Board of Agriculture urge on the members of the present Government the absolute necessity of increasing the funds at present at the disposal of the Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. The £5,000 granted for premiums is a mere dole, and we can fully understand that the Commission cannot put forth any recommendation unless it has hopes that the Government grant will be enormously increased. Lord Carrington is of opinion that a practical body should be created to deal with this subject of such paramount importance, and that this committee should be responsible to Parliament, instead of to no one, as is the present unsatisfactory arrangement, and that its members should be representatives of the War Office, the Board of Agriculture, practical breeders, and members of the various agricultural societies. However that may be, Lord Carrington must be well aware that without the prospect of a large amount of money being available, the work of such a committee would be of little value. At present the War Office will only buy remounts at five years, and then pays only £40 for an animal, whom the farmer rightly maintains that unless he can keep for three years such a price does not pay him.

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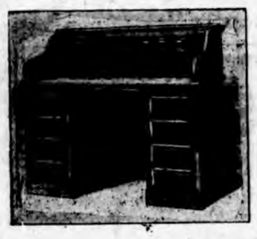

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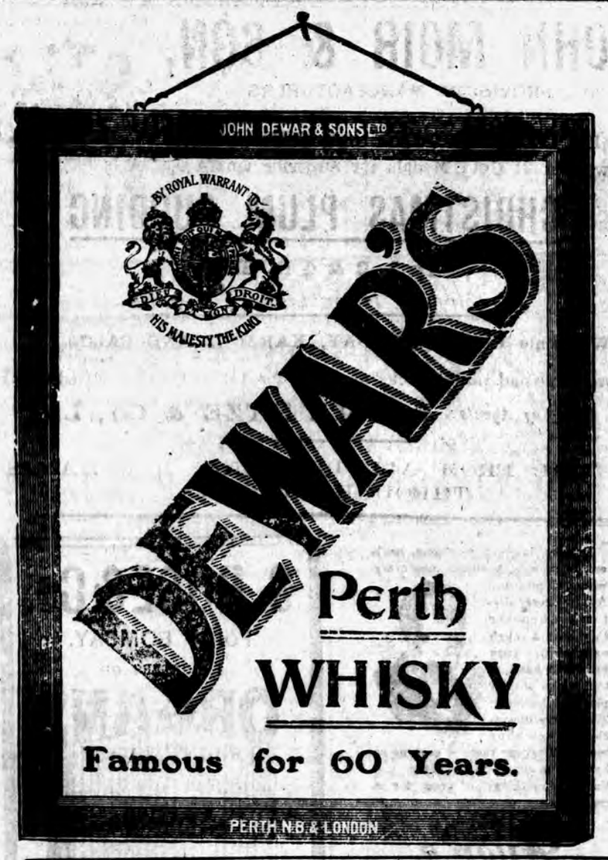

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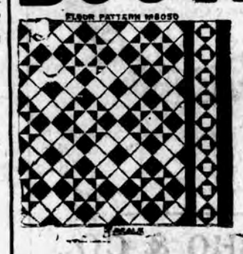

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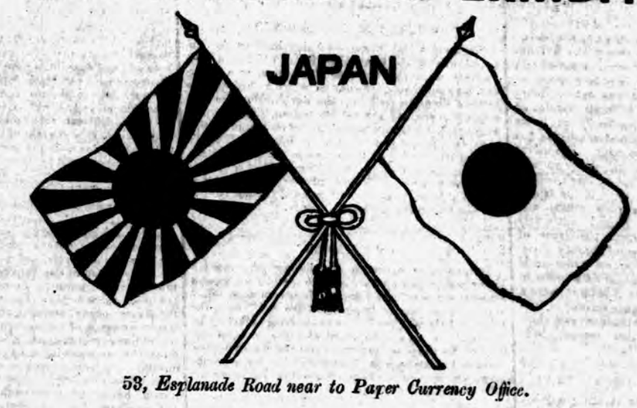

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